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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 79 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

AUSTRIA VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION

NEGUS' ARMY DEFEATED?

Marshal Bodoglio Claims Victory In Battle At Lake Ashangi

ROME, April 1.

A great Italian victory is claimed by Marshal Badoglio in a twelve-hour battle in Lake Ashangi region in which the Negus himself personally took part.

The Ethiopian losses are estimated at 7,000 dead, including a number of sub-chiefs.

The Italian white losses are twelve officers, and 51 others killed, and 54 officers and 152 others wounded, also about 800 Eritreans killed or wounded.

Many prisoners and quantities of arms were taken.

The action in which 20,000 Abyssinians, including the Imperial Guard equipped with modern arms took part consisted of a series of frontal flank attacks by the Ethiopians on posts south of Maibeu. In the later stages, the Italians counter-attacked and forced the enemy to retire in disorder to the valley of Mechan, hotly bombed from air and shelled.

On the Somali front, aircraft bombed Bullale south of Daggahbur, headquarters of the Harar army.—Reuter.

DEFEAT OF NEGUS' ARMY?

ROME, April 1.

A communique from General Badoglio reports that the Emperor and his best troops were defeated in a big battle near lake Ashangi. This is the first battle in which the Emperor is reported to have personally been engaged, and the troops presumably the Negus Household troops who had not previously involved in fighting.

The communique does not refer to the capture of Gondar, but it is unofficially stated that the motorised column commanded by Sgr. Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party entered the town.—Reuter.

GONDAR OCCUPATION

ROME, April 1.

It is announced that the motorised Italian column occupied Gondar last evening.—Reuter.

NEW VICEROY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY TO-DAY

Meets Commoners Interested In Indian Affairs At Farewell Tea Party

LONDON, April 1.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow will leave for Bombay by express at 1-50 p.m. on April 2, accompanied by Lady Anne, Lady Joan and Lady Doreen Hope, private secretary Mr. John Laithwaite, military secretary Lieutenant Colonel Stable and Mrs. Stable, Surgeon Major Elliot, Aide Camps Captain Goschen, Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Noble R. N. and Second Lieutenant Borwick.

The party will join the "Strathmore" at Marseilles" on April 3.

Meets Commoners.

The Marquis of Linlithgow met 40 commoners interested in Indian affairs at a farewell tea party given by Sir John Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons this afternoon.—Reuter.

AFGHAN TEAM FOR BERLIN OLYMPIAD

PESHAWAR, April 1.

The Afghan Olympic team under the captaincy of Prince Mohd Yusuf, Director of Agriculture, Afghan Government, is arriving in Peshawar to-morrow on its way to Europe. The team will be sailing from Bombay on 9th May.

Before participating in the Olympiad in Germany in August, the team plays in Spain, France, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Budapest, Vienna and Prague and thereafter leaves for England.—A. P.

Forward Policy For Congress

JAWAHAR TO STRIKE NEW NOTE

Fresh Lines Of Approach To India's Problem

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's presidential address is understood to have been completed to-day. When typed, it is estimated to cover 42-1/2 foolscap pages. Mahatma Gandhi will see it before it goes to press. Copies sufficient to supply to the delegates only will be printed.

NEW LINES OF APPROACH.

In the course of his presidential address, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have made bold and frank observations on the political situation in India to-day. His address is understood to be full of statements of facts without fear or favour to any political party in India in particular. Pandit Nehru is understood to strike an altogether bold and independent note, which will set the Socialists and Congressmen thinking for new lines of approach to India's problem.

COMMUNAL AWARD ISSUE

Pandit Jawaharlal, it is said, may discuss the much discussed Communal Award and express definite views on it. It is expected that the Congress President will advocate a clear-cut decision with regard to the Award.

Some resolutions are likely to come before the open session of the Congress on the Communal Award question.

It appears that there is some truth in what appeared in "Pioneer" yesterday regarding the Nationalist Party being won over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru back into the Congress fold.—United Press.

10,000 WORDS ADDRESS

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Information received here shows that Pandit Jawaharlal has prepared his presidential address and that the final touches will be given to it by 4th April. The address is expected to be about 10,000 words and will deal inter alia with communal award, India's position vis-a-vis international politics and the need for a clear cut programme. The Pandit will have further talks with Gandhiji when he arrives in Allahabad.—A.P.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO RAJEN BABU

Patna To Honour Outgoing Congress President

PATNA, April 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived this afternoon from Delhi via Gaya.

When the "United Press correspondent asked Rajendra Babu about Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan whom he met yesterday in Bareilly jail, he said that the Khan was doing well. He will be released in September next.

Rajendra Prasad will be accorded a public reception tomorrow by the citizens of Patna on the eve of his retirement from Congress Presidentship after eighteen months.

He leaves to-morrow night for Champaran. Babu Rajendra Prasad is quite hale and hearty.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI"

Will Be Released In September

PATNA, April 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, told the Associated Press that he saw on Monday Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Bareilly Jail.

He expects that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will be released in September next.

HINDENBURG FLYING ATLANTIC

LONDON April 1.

After a turubulent night in the bay of Biscay "Hindenburg" is now flying across the Atlantic travelling at fifty miles per hour and maintaining an altitude of five-hundred feet.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO PEASANT ORGANISATIONS

Send Full Quota Of Representatives To Lucknow

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Prof. N. G. Ranga and Mr. Mohan Lal Gautam of the Organising Committee of the All-India Kisan Conference have issued an appeal in connection with the forthcoming session of the All-India Kisan Congress, which meets in Lucknow on April 1.

They say: "The needs of the peasants are so many, so pressing and for long neglected that time has come when the peasants should organise themselves and try to make the Indian National Congress as much representative of the peasants as possible. Fortunately for us, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has so ably espoused the cause of the peasants and workers in the past is presiding over the Congress session. May we hope that he would make the Congress adopt a programme which would go some way to redress the grievances of the peasants and meet their needs. We, therefore, appeal to all the peasants' organisations to send their delegates to the Lucknow Kisan Conference in large numbers and strengthen the cause of the peasants in the Congress and country."—United Press.

MAHATMA VISITS LUCKNOW EXHIBITION

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition this morning and spent more than two hours seeing the various sections of the Exhibition.

Last evening, Gandhiji visited the Harijan 'Basti.'

If health permits, Mahatmaji will address a public meeting in Motinagar to-morrow before going to Allahabad.

According to advice given by Gandhiji, the Exhibition authorities are also arranging for a series of lectures where well-known workers of the All-India Village Industries Association will explain to the visitors the economic potentialities of the village arts and crafts and cottage industries.—United Press.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR CHANCELLOR

VIENNA, April 1.

The Diet unanimously adopted the law authorising the Chancellor, in case of emergency, to enlist all able bodied males between 18 and 42 years for service with colours with or without arms.

The measure has been framed so as not to infringe the treaty of St. Germain. Von Schuschnigg emphasised Austria's right to such a step, and made a striking appeal to the world to acknowledge Austria's peaceful intentions. He added that the Australian Government did not wish to be compared with or judged in the same way as Germany which took a similar and more drastic step last year.—Reuter.

'OTTAWA' TO FIGURE IN SIMLA?

New Agreement With Britain Only Next Year

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: April 1.

No definite indication is as yet available regarding further repercussions of the Assembly's vote on the Ottawa Agreement.

A similar motion for a committee, which was put down for discussion in the Council of State, has, in view of the Assembly's decision, been withdrawn.

Lobby talks suggest that the subject may reappear in the next Simla session of the Assembly.

According to current report, Government may initiate a proposal in Simla that the existing preferences on both the sides should continue until a new agreement with the United Kingdom is concluded by next year.

The reason seems to be that, as the Dominions' agreements expire only next year, the Government of the United Kingdom may be unwilling to conclude an agreement with India separately this year, and may, therefore, ask India to wait till next year, when the whole question of the Empire pacts comes up before the Imperial Conference.

It is pointed out that without legislation, Government cannot raise duties on British goods that are now enjoying preference under the Ottawa Pact. If no other agreement is concluded before the period the notice expires, the Government has no other option, but the authorities may utilise the opportunity to revise the scale of duties to suit the present conditions. It is well to remember that the duties on cotton piecegoods, artificial silk piecegoods and iron and steel are untouched by the denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement.

Jubbulpore Civic Election Prospects

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

It is understood from a reliable source that office-bearers' election will be held on or about April 18.

Considering the strength of the Congressmen in the Jubbulpore Municipality Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra's return as Chairman appears to be quite certain.—United Press.

Peaceful Ramnavmi Celebrations

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

Procession in connection with Ramnavmi and Mohurram were taken out to-day. Nothing untoward is reported from any quarter.

An appeal for stopping animal sacrifice before Khairmai's temple during Ramnavmi met with considerable response from Harijans.—United Press.

Hitler As Apostle Of "New Peace"

MIXED COMMISSION FOR RHINELAND

Nazis Reject Locarno Powers' Memorandum

BERLIN, April 1.

It is learned that the German memorandum is of a conciliatory character, and includes a number of proposals in connection with defences in Rhineland.

It is understood that Germany repeats her refusal to withdraw all troops from the zone, but for a limited period, stated to be four months, she agrees not to increase her forces in Rhineland.

It is further suggested that a mixed commission might sent to Rhineland during this period, to see the promise fulfilled.

The note also contains proposals for the reorganisation of Europe on the basis of a general conference on limitation of armaments, and after the conclusion of the work outlined, a plebiscite will be held in France, Germany and Belgium to approve the work of the statesmen.

"CASE FIRE" ORDER TO PRESS

It is understood that the proposed mixed commission to Rhineland will consist of one representative of Britain, Italy and a Neutral Power.

The memorandum suggests (1) truce in the press of all countries concerned; France, Belgium and Germany to refrain from casting aspersions in publications, public utterances or teaching to the youth, (2) while unable to accept Locarno Powers' memorandum, Germany urges reorganisation of peace as a whole, as it resulted from the Versailles Treaty, (3) a period of four months for negotiations to begin either immediately or after the French elections.

(4) Separation of the League Covenant from the Versailles Treaty and repetition of Herr Hitler's expectation that the colonial question will be re-adjusted in due course, (5) constitution of an Arbitration Board to supervise loyal execution of pacts and agreements which may finally be reached.

As regards Germany's suggestion for a conference on limitation of armaments, the memorandum points out that such limitation is necessary not only for economic but psychological reasons.

Germany's proposals would include:—No bombs to be dropped on cities twelve miles outside the fighting area; abandonment of heavy artillery; gas warfare should be controlled; heavy tanks to be prohibited and Geneva provisions regarding non-combatants should be strictly observed.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING

LONDON, April 1.

The cabinet met at 11 a.m. to consider the international situation following General von Ribbentrop's visit to the Foreign Office, where he saw Mr Eden.—

After lunch adjournment, the Cabinet met again in the afternoon in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons and again considered the German memorandum.

SOVIETS' PROTEST

Complaint Of Invasion Of Mongolia By Jap-Manchukuan Troops

(Special Cable).

MOSCOW, April 1.

Further charges of Japanese-Manchukuan invasion of Mongolia were laid before the Ambassador, Mr. Ohta by the Assistant Foreign Commissar, M. Stomonyakov, who asserted that there has been a number of attacks in the past few days and stated that on March 29 large detachments attacked the Mongols at Adykdolon, 28 miles within the frontier and on March 31 several hundred Japanese soldiers supported by artillery, tanks and armoured cars attacked the Mongol outposts and advanced towards Tamsykbulak.

He added that the Mongols had made a stern resistance forcing the Japanese to retreat after a running fight to the frontier.

JAP-MANCHUKUAN EXPEDITION

Attacked By Party Of Outer Mongols

HSINKING, April 1.

A dozen aeroplanes and a strong armoured car force, it is stated in army communiques, formed a party of attack by outer Mongols on the Jap-Manchukuan investigation corps near Assuilsumn, seventy-five miles northwest of Taulan.

Although the attacks were repulsed, the expedition suffered heavily.

Observers here believe that a tremendous armed struggle is proceeding, but the remoteness of the frontier renders transmission of information difficult.—Reuter.

DIGHAGHAT STRIKES' DEPUTATION TO RAJEN BABU

PATNA, April 1.

About 400 strikers of the River Steam Navigation Company's workshop at Dighaghat carrying flags waited in a deputation upon Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President. He gave them a hearing but asked them to send their leaders to-night to explain to him the nature of their grievances.

To-day is the twentieth day of the strike.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO MUSLIM BOYCOTT

Minister Nominates City Fathers

CALCUTTA: April 1.

As there have not been sufficient valid nominations to seats reserved for Mahomedans in the recent Calcutta Corporation elections, the Minister for Local Self-Government has appointed five Muslims as Councillors to the said seats, including Begum Sakina Farrukh Sultan, A. Mouyedzoda, M.A., B.L. The latter is believed to be the first Muslim woman Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation.—A.P.

CEYLON ELECTIONS

Interpellations In Commons

LONDON: April 1.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Knox drew attention to Ceylon elections "where owing to the ignorance of the electorate, despite the use of coloured voting box, contests were decided on grounds of race, caste and religion," and asked whether the Minister "would consider the desirability of sending a commission of inquiry to decide whether in the interests of good government, universal suffrage should be amended."

Mr. J. Thomas replied that he was asking the Governor for full report and pending its receipt, he was unable to make any statement.

REDUCE "ANAWARI"

Gujarat Peasants Wait On Commissioner And Ask For Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

At last a ray of hope has appeared for the despairing and distressed peasants of Aslali, who had repeatedly announced their inability to pay the assessed "Anavari" owing to the failure of crops. The collector of Ahmedabad, after personally inquiring into the plight of the Aslali peasants, had regretted his inability to make a reduction in the "Anavari" and advised the peasants to refer the matter to the Commissioner.

A peasants' deputation consisting of about 22 members called on the Commissioner to-day and placed before him the condition of their distress and inability to pay the taxes and asked for substantial reduction in "Anavari".

The Commissioner, it is understood, after hearing the peasants promised them that he would personally see the Collector and advise the giving of possible relief.

STOP PRESS

SIR SIKANDAR'S PLANS

NEW DELHI: April 1.

With reference to the report, published in a Lahore paper about the future programme of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, it has been known here for some time, that Sir Sikandar contemplates contesting a seat under the Reforms to the Punjab Assembly.

Apparently, he can do this without resigning the Deputy Governorship. It is said that those who have requested Sir Sikandar to follow this course, have in view, the desirability of keeping Sir Sikandar available for forming Government in the Punjab, should necessity arise.

In such a case, Sir Sikandar is expected to resign the Deputy-Governorship, if such a course is helpful to the Province.—A.P.

SOCIAL CREDIT BILL PASSSD

EDMONTON (Alberta), April 1.

The Legislature has passed the Social Credit Bill.—Reuter.

FIRE HAVOC.

LONDON, April 1.

A quantity of Rangoon rice estimated at 2,000 tons was destroyed in fire in the Thames side Warehouse of Carbutt and Co.—Reuter.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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Wanted a cultured, liberal-minded, good family Muslim bridegroom, who is earning his livelihood (or has good prospects), for a well-educated, well-connected and refined Muslim girl. Write Box No. 5861, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted trained and experienced teachers, stenographers, overseers, veterinary doctors, and peons on Rs. 12. Apply Goldwyn and Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5862).

Wanted gentlemen of position or education to become members of advisory council. Advantages: title, journal, calendar, treats, etc.—Director, National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 14. (5858).

Wanted a few District Organisers on pay Rs. 90, including T.A. to push our Doyles' Tea and miscellaneous goods. Apply to:—B. Doyles' and Co., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5852).

Wanted clerks, typists, accountants, managers, lawyers, overseers, sub-overseers, graduates, doctors and engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5854).

Wanted a qualified Resident Engineer for the Chapra Electric Supply Works. The applicant should have five years practical experience of working in a responsible capacity in some electrical supply undertaking. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 5th April 1936. to the Licensee, The Chapra Electric Supply Works, Chapra. 5851.

12. TO BE LET.

Santa Cruz, one block, 4 rooms, up-to-date conveniences. Inquire 'Phone No. 89325. 5845.

To Let at Hornby Road, House No. 189|91, 4th and 5th floor. Apply the owner at 35-37 Bazaar Gate Street, Ratan House.

18. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5849).

21. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

One Baby Morris, in very good condition. Inquire 'Phone No. (5846)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

G.I.P. Matunga, Hindu locality, a small property yielding good rent to be purchased up to 15 to 20 thousands. Can mortgage if good margin and interest, also a plot. Please write Box No. 5857, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted paid agents and chief agents to popularize House Purchase, Mortgage Loan and Ten Rupees Debenture (Life & Marriage) schemes. For particulars and Prospectuses, apply to the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras. (5853).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour one month May| June 3rd, 2nd Class Railway accommodation Rs. 225, 325 respectively. Particulars from Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5847)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for twelve shares Nos. 44828, 36290 to 95, 11,639 to 43 of the Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the undersigned have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MANEKLAL CHUNILAL PATEL,
District Deputy Political Agent,
Banas Division, PALANPUR.
5601

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 429 of 1935.

Re: KRISHNARAO GANPATRAO DHAIRYAWAN of Khar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Linking Road (Pandurang Villas) A Medical Practitioner at Princess Street, Bombay. .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th May, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2824

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
AUCTION SALE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Pooranmal Guljee Shinganee Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following property on the day mentioned below.

LOT NO. 3—(To-day) Thursday the 2nd April, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land with dwelling house situate at Church Gate Street, admeasuring about 92 square yards bearing Street No. 42 and bounded on the East by the property of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, on the West by the property of Prince Ali Khan Aga Khan, on the North by the property of Dady Shet and on the South by Church Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

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TO-DAY
Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier in
"MERRY WIDOW"
FRIDAY
Norma Shearer, Charles Laughton and Frederick March in
"BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"
NEXT SATURDAY
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY HIT NOW A GREATER FILM M-G-M's picturisation of
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with the screen's greatest singing sweet hearts
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At 10-30 a.m.

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Olivia de Havilland gives a remarkable portrayal of a timid girl lost in a haunted forest in a woodland scene from "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM".

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Thames	,,	21st	,,	13th	Apr.
Sumatra	,,	23rd	,,	8th	,,
Taijin	,,	8th	Apr.	23rd	,,
England	,,	14th	,,	20th	,,
Pacific	,,	20th	,,	7th	May
Shunko	,,	22nd	,,	20th	,,
Mantai	,,	10th	May	24th	,,
Iwatesan	,,	25th	,,	8th	June
Karachi	,,	28th	,,	13th	,,

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SMALL-POX STILL ACTIVE IN CITY

Health Of Bombay During Week Ending 28th March

The total mortality 577 was 16 more than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 25.8 on the Census population of 1931. These figures however compare favourably with those for the 13th week of 1935, viz. the mortality of 669 and death rate 30.0. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 531 and death rate 23.8.

Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 81 attacks including two imported one from Kurla and one from Santa Cruz and 43 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 2 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 12 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 582 as against 628 for the 13th week of 1935 and 510 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-35).

REGIMENTAL TRAGEDY AT QUETTA

Signalsman Shoots Havaldar Dead

QUETTA, April 1.

Havildar Bulansingh, of the Second Divisional Signals, was shot dead by a signalsman of the same regiment, who is then stated to have committed suicide.

The cause of the crime is so far unknown.—A. P.

Pt. Kunzru On Office Acceptance

CALICUT, (By Mail.)

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society arrived at Calicut on Thursday from Thanur, when an address on behalf of the public was presented to him. In his reply Mr. Kunzru recalled the great past played by Calicut and Malabar in the history of India and hoped that it will play no less an important part in the history of this country.

A fervent appeal to all patriotic elements in the country to rally and work for Swaraj was made by Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru in the course of an address at the Town Hall last evening on the 'Present Political Situation."

He said that if the Congress had decided finally against the acceptance of office under the new constitution, it would show that the Congress had not benefited from its past lessons. It would be simply suicidal to refuse to capture all positions of vantage so that the fight might be carried forward even more effectively.—United Press.

Jodhpur Maharaja To Open New Temple

JODHPUR, April 1.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur accompanied by Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji and Rao Rajah Abbey Singhji, Private Secretary, flew to Ajmer to-day. His Highness is performing to-day the opening ceremony of the new temple for Mayo College.

He is returning by air to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Adulterated Ghee To 93.4 Per Cent.

Mr. Ganesh Gopal Mule, owner and vendor of the shop at No. 13A, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 in default to undergo 2 months' S.I. on Mar. 28, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 93.4 per cent.

FINEST TAMIL TALKIE IN BOMBAY
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Challenge To India's Self Respect

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONDEMNS NEW REFORMS AS WORSE THAN MONT-FORD SCHEME

NEW DELHI. (By Mail).

The Jamiat concluded its annual session on Monday after adopting a resolution expressing the opinion that the Reforms granted to India under the Government of India Act 1935 was unacceptable to them as the Provincial autonomy as outlined in the Constitution is a mere shadow and falls far short of India's aspirations. The Constitution, the resolution added, was worse than the Montague Chelmsford Reforms, and the scheme of Federation was a challenge to India's national self-respect. The powers given to Governors and the Governor-General in the name of safeguarding British and minority interests was meant to consolidate British domination.

The resolution also referred to the need of arriving at some communal understanding, without which the communal award could not be changed.

Mr. Jinnah, who addressed the session, hoped the Muslims, who were an important minority would play great part in the political future of India. Explaining the position of Muslims as to why they wanted safeguards he said the Muslims wanted fair treatment, and they were no less nationalist than other communities and would be prepared to join hands with them in fighting for the freedom of the country.

Referring to the communal award he stated in the absence of any settlement between the majority and minority communities the third party had to give a decision. It was no use to continue the controversy whether it was good or bad. The best thing would be for the communities to work together, come closer and try to understand each other's view point so that a settlement might come forth.

He referred to the recent speech of Sir N. N. Sircar in the Assembly in which he observed that the communal award question was not only now dead but cremated and its ashes thrown in the Ganges, Mr. Jinnah advised that the controversy should be stopped. No constitution was permanent and the constitution given to India was bound to change soon.

Referring to the proposed Federation he thought it was fraught with potential mischief. Adverting to the forthcoming elections in the Provinces and formation of Ministry he urged that the Muslims should organise themselves and chalk out a clear-cut programme and policy to be laid down before the electorate.—United Press

EXPEDITIONISTS' MERGER

Himalayan Group And "Young Indians" Join Hands

BOMBAY, March 31.

Mr. M. N. Bakshi, the Leader of the Young Indians' Exploration Expedition, which proposes to undertake a world tour informs the Associated Press that Mr. Vinayak B. Mehta, the Leader of the Indian Himalayan expedition has agreed to amalgamate his organisation with the formers expedition and that the new bodies will henceforward work jointly.

The new organisation will be called the Hindustan Exploration Society, whose objects, among other things will be to promote and organise expeditions to the Himalayas, jungles and deserts of the world in order to explore the mysterious parts of the world and disclose the thrills therein to the world.

Investiture Of Cooch Behar Maharaja

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Sir John Anderson Bengal Governor leaves for Cooch Behar on April 5 next in connection with the formal investiture of the Maharaja Jagadwipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur as ruler of the feudatory State of Cooch Behar which takes place on April 6 next.

It will be recalled that the present Maharaja is the grandson of His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda.—United Press.

Adjournment Motion Turned Down

LAHORE March 31

The adjournment motion of Mr. Nanakchand Pandit regarding the action of the Ministry of Education of the Punjab Government in appointing an I. M. S. Officer as Principal of the Amritsar Medical School which was one of the fifteen posts released by the Secretary of State from the hold of the I. M. S. was defeated in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, after two hours discussion.—A.P.

Congress Socialists' Protest Against Ban On Subhas

WARDHA, April 1.

A public meeting convened by the Congress Socialist party was held yesterday to protest against the ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and passed a resolution condemning the action of the Government and urging the removal of the ban immediately.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Onkar Datt, a social worker, and other local Congress Socialists.—A. P.

Tabligh Conference's Assurance To Harijans

(From A Correcpondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

At sessions of the Tabligh Conference after the presidential address, two resolutions were passed assuring Muslim help to Depressed Classes in their attempt to ameliorate their condition and calling upon the Delhi Provincial Branch of the Central Jamait Ul-Ubma-I-to work for the settlement of untouchables in the Delhi Province and to perform missionary duties among them.

REDUCE LAND TAX BY 50 PER CENT

Nagpur Agriculturists' Conference Demand

NAGPUR, April 1.

The Nagpur Provincial Agriculturists' Conference was held under the auspices of the local Congress this evening. Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhai Jasani Gondia presiding. Two thousand peasants attended the Conference.

Messages wishing the conference success were received among others from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M.S. Aney, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Prof. Ranga.

The Conference formulated the minimum demands of the peasants and adopted a resolution asking for fifty per cent. reduction in land revenue and the cultivation of cultivable waste lands with a view to provide employment to landless tenants, establishment of Land Mortage Banks and Debt Conciliation Boards in each taluka.—United Press.

Khan Sahib Syed Mobinur Rahman Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, March 30.

On receipt of the news of the death of Khan Saheb Syed Mobinur Rahman, Vakil High Court, Akola, at Nagpur, a condolence meeting of C. P. and Berar students Muslim University, Aligarh, was held at Rampur Hamid Hall, when Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, Pro-Vice-Chancellor was in the chair.

Mr. A. M. Hadi Naqshbandi, the mover of the condolence resolution, paid warm tribute and recalled late Mr. Mobinur's services to Muslim community in particular and to both communities in general both as M. L. C. and Vice-President of Akola Municipality.

Seconding the resolution, Mr. A. R. Khalidi said: "By the death of Mr. S. M. Rahman, the Muslim community of Berar and C. P. has sustained an irreparable loss. It is very difficult to fill the place of a man of his calibre. He did not seek limelight. He was much above party feelings. Only those who came into contact with him could understand and appreciate the depth of his patriotism. By his death Berar has lost one of her noblest sons."

All standing, the resolution was passed unanimously.

Rs. 1,000 Reward For Finder Of Lost Diamond

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 30.

Considerable sensation was created this afternoon at the Hyderabad Railway Station when the police combed the station yard for finding a lost diamond said costing Rs. 35,000. The owner, Raja Prathapgiri who left for Bombay to-day informed the police of the loss of the diamond from his ring to the Hyderabad Railway Police from the Ingampalli station.

The police search proved fruitless. Consequently the Raja's secretary has declared a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the finder of the lost diamond.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, will perform the opening ceremony of the late Lala Dewan Chand Political Information Bureau (Congress Club) at 30, Feroseshah Road, on April 4.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

SOME B. B. C. ITEMS

Jane Austen's Play "Love And Friendship" To Be Heard

"Chronicle" readers who are regular listeners of B.B.C. Empire broadcasts are informed that transmission III, being specially meant for India and Ceylon, is best received in this country. In addition transmission I too, it has been ascertained, is fairly well received during winter and transmissions II and 4 moderately well received throughout the year.

"Love and Freindship" by Jane Austen, adapted for broadcasting by Cedric Cliffe, will shortly be heard by Empire listeners. It is a literary curiosity of exceptional interest and importance. Written in 1790 when Jane was only fifteen years of age, it was preserved in the family in manuscript and not published until 1922. Like all Miss Austen's juvenile writings, it was written for the entertainment of the friends, with no thought that it would ever be published. It is in the form of a series of letters to and from friends and it consists of a most delightful burlesque of the manners and customs of her time. She is particularly successful in caricaturing the romances which were the staple literary fare of the young ladies of the time. Although she was so young when writing "Love and Freindship", her unrivalled powers of minute observation and delicate irony are seen to exquisite advantage.

It is possible for students of Jane Austen to discover from this amusing fantasy representations of characters who were afterwards immortalised in her better-known works.

The theme is "Deceived in Freindship, and betrayed in Love".

This broadcast may induce some listeners to go back to the works of Jane Austen in order that they may rediscover her enduring charm. She spent most of her short life in the seclusion of country rectories and similar retreats, but she had adventures of the spirit which were as fascinating as the most thrilling experiences of men who have ravelled the world.

Incidentally, the spelling of "freindship" is not a printer's error. It was the spelling used by Jane, probably intentionally, as part of the jest.

Transmission 3, Friday, April 10, 3 p.m. G.M.T.

The Boat Race

A running commentary on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race will be broadcast in all transmissions on Saturday, April 4. The broadcast will take place from the launch "Magician," on which the B.B.C. engineers each year erect a portable transmitter. As on previous occasions, the signals will be received on the top of a large furniture depository near Hammersmith Bridge, and thence relayed to Broadcasting House.

The occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is still one of great public festivity, despite the fact that since the War it has provided so one-sided a contest.

The record time for the race was that accomplished in 1934, when Cambridge rowed four and a half miles between Putney and Mortlake in 18 minutes, 3 seconds. The weather conditions have, of course, a great deal to do with the speed of the boats. Although the race dates back to 1829, it was only in 1857 that the present style of boats without keels was adopted. Of the races rowed, Cambridge has won forty-six, and Oxford forty. There was a dead heat in 1877.

EUROPEAN NATIONS SHOUTING DOWN ONE ANOTHER

Britain "Arms" For The Radio War

Behind the B.B.C.'s decision to increase the power of five of their chief regional stations lies the story of a shouting-down campaign that threatens to spread to every country in Europe, writes Geoffrey Edwards in the "News Chronicle."

The B.B.C. is determined to make its voice heard above the roar of the German, Italian and Central European stations that are now powerful enough to catch the ears of listeners in every country.

But Britain is not alone in its decision to increase the power of its transmitters.

Practically every important broadcasting organisation has similar plans—some far more advanced and considerably more ambitious than Britain's.

Delegates attending the Inter-Continental Radio Conference at Paris have revealed that between them they will soon be increasing the total power of Europe's broadcasting stations by at least 2,500 kilowatts.

Britain will contribute about 300 kilowatts of this extra power, a figure that is insignificant compared with France's plans for adding more than 600 kilowatts in new stations or by increasing the power of old ones.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Germany aims at doubling the power of the Deutchlandsender.

Other countries' plans, which I have been able to obtain exclusively for the "News Chronicle," are as follows:

Belgium: Both Brussels stations to increase power six-fold.

Spain: Madrid to have a long-wave station of 150 kilowatts.

Holland: Hilversum (301 metres) to have 120 kw transmitter.

Sweden: Stockholm, now 150 kw., to be 220 kw.; Horby to be 100 kw.

Czecho-Slovakia: Brno to be 100 kw. Two more 100 kw. stations being built.

Russia: Two new 100 kw. and several power increases.

Yugo-Slavia: Belgrade, now 3 kw. to be 100 kw. Zagreb now 1 kw. to be 20 kw.

These big increases will improve foreign listening for most listeners in this country, but will make it imperative for them to use the most up-to-date and selective forms of receivers.

England v. Scotland

Saturday, April 4, is a big day in Association Football. On that day England and Scotland meet in their annual international "soccer" contest. The countries have already met on fifty-nine occasions. Scotland has won twenty-seven games, England eighteen, and the remainder have been drawn.

The Scots usually have the services of the Anglo-Scots, but even so it is by no means certain that they will swep everything before them. However, since Scotland has fared so indifferently in the Rugger Internationals it may be assumed that the Scottish "Soccer" players will make a strenuous effort to restore something of the national prestige.

Transmission 3, Saturday, April 4 at 3-45 p.m. G.M.T.

Broadcasting Policy Of Great Britain

Ullswater Committee Lays Down Lines For The B. B. C. To Follow

The recommendations of the Ullswater Committee on British Broadcasting Corporation will be read with interest in India inasmuch as they effectively indicate the wide divergence between the Radio policy that Britishers follow in their own country and the Radio Scheme that has been foisted on us.

It is, for instance, significant that while anti-Government political broadcasts are frequently allowed in England they are absolutely taboo in India!

The report of the Committee set up by the British Postmaster-General to advise on the conditions under which the broadcasting system should be continued after the end of this year was published recently. Lord Ullswater was the chairman of the Committee, and the members were:—Major Astor, M.P., Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., Mr. E. Clement Davies, M.P., Lord Elton, Sir William McLintock, Lady Reading, Lord Selsdon, and Mr. H. Graham White, M.P.

The important recommendations of the Committee are summarized as follows:—

That, in view of the widespread approval of the broadcasting service in the country, in which we fully concur, the Charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation should be extended for a term of 10 years from January 1, 1937.

GOVERNORS

That the Governors should not be specialists or representatives of particular interests or localities and that the outlook of the younger generation should be reflected in some of the appointments made.

That the number of governors should be increased to seven; that they should be nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister; that the normal term of office should be five years, and a retiring governor should not be re-nominated; that the salary of the chairman should be £3,000, and of each other member £1,000.

STAFF MATTERS

That major staff vacancies should be advertised and appointments made on the recommendation of a specially constituted selection board; that all facilities should be given for any representative organization which the staff may wish to set up; that the programme staff should abstain from any prominent part in public controversy, but that the private lives of the staff should in other respects be free from control by the B.B.C.; that a critic of the B.B.C. should not be disqualified from broadcasting.

ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

That the General Advisory Council should continue and there should be a general advisory committee in each region as well as a full system of central and regional specialist advisory committees; that the term of appointment should be four years, but there should be no bar against reappointment; that the committees should be as widely representative of varied interests as possible, so that not only experts but the listening public also and the younger generation in particular should find a place on them.

CONTROL

The minor issues, measures of domestic policy, and matters of day-to-day management should be left to the free judgment of the Corporation;

That the Minister responsible in respect of broad questions of policy and culture should be a selected Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons, free from heavy departmental responsibilities and preferably a senior member of the Government; that this Minister should have the right of veto over programmes and the duty of defending the Broadcasting Estimates in Parliament; but that technical control should remain with the Postmaster-General;

That the B.B.C. should have the right to state when it is broadcasting an announcement at the request of a Government Department;

That the right of direct Government control in case of major national emergency should be maintained.

FINANCE

That the licence fee should remain at 10s.; that the share of licence revenue allocated to the Post Office should be a percentage to cover costs, reviewed every two years; that the share of the remaining net revenue to be allocated to the B.B.C., for purposes other than television, should be not less than 75 per cent. of current receipts; that the balance should be regarded as potentially available for the needs of broadcasting, and that when all needs have been met any surplus remaining may equitably be assigned to the State; that the Exchequer share for the year 1936 should be limited to £1,050,000 (exclusive of the incometax payable by the B.B.C.).

That payments to authors and composers should be generous and that fees payable in respect of copyright, &c., should be settled, in default of agreement, by arbitration; that capital expenditure should be defrayed from surpluses of revenue over current expenditure, but the limit of short-term borrowing might be raised to £1,000,000; and that major items of contemplated capital expenditure should be stated when the Broadcasting Estimates are presented to Parliament; that current expenditure should be shown in a limited degree of detail in the annual account, and supplementary particulars be given in the annual report.

NEWS AND CONTROVERSY

That, continuing present practice, the B.B.C. should refrain from broadcasting its own opinions on current affairs.

That the broadcast news service should be unbiased and dispassionate; that the B.B.C. should have a free choice as to the sources and methods of obtaining news; that existing arrangements are satisfactory, but there should be no bar to variations for the purpose of meeting such demands as the future may bring.

That controversial broadcasts should continue, discretion remaining in the hands of the B.B.C.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

That attention should be directed towards Parliament as the natural centre of political interest, that Parliamentary news should hold its place in the news bulletins, and that, if broadcasts by a Parliamentary observer are continued, the observer should be provided with adequate facilities; that the B.B.C. should regularly consult the Parliamentary parties on major political issues; that during a General Election campaign the time available for political speeches should be allotted by agreement between the parties, and that all political broadcasting should cease three days before the poll.

SCHOOL BROADCASTING

That wireless receiving apparatus should in our opinion come to be regarded as part of the normal equipment of every school, that broadcasting to schools in England, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, should be controlled by independent councils, the B.B.C. continuing to bear the cost within reasonable limits; that one or more types of receiving set for use in schools might be specially designed, ordered in quantity by local education authorities, and manufactured at a low price; that arrangements for the maintenance of school sets might normally be made with local dealers.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

That the Empire service should receive express authorization and should be fostered and developed; and that the appropriate use of languages other than English should be encouraged.

TELEVISION

That television broadcasting should be expressly authorized; that its finance for two years ahead should be reconsidered by the Television Advisory Committee in the autumn of 1936; that television should have a claim upon a proportion of the surplus remaining after deduction of 75 per cent. of the net revenue from licences.

That the B.B.C. and the wireless trade should jointly examine the possibility of designing and putting on sale at a low fixed price a standard receiving set.

LOUD-SPEAKER NUISANCE

That local authorities should take powers in approved form to deal with annoyance due to the persistent misuse of loud speakers, &c.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS

Discussion Of Controversial Subjects

The discussion of controversial subjects is approved and the following remarks are made:—

'In our opinion the B.B.C. has exercised the responsibility confided to it with outstanding independence and has handled the problems of presentation with wisdom. In the trust that this policy will continue, we make no special suggestions, except with regard to political broadcasting, but would leave to the B.B.C. the responsibility for choosing speakers and subjects, ensuring any necessary consultation, preserving an impartial and representative balance, and arranging that controversial opinions are expressed in a proper context.

"The control of political broadcasting is one of the most difficult and important problems which the advent of 'wireless' has created. It is obvious that a medium where by expressions of political opinion can be brought into 7,000,00 or 8,000,000 homes needs very careful safeguarding if it is not to be abused.....It has been the avowed policy of the B.B.C. to hold the scales even between the various political parties, and in this, though there have been occasional criticisms from quarters widely separated, it has on the whole been successful.

"It must be recognized as inevitable that more prominence is given to the leaders of the political party in power than to the Opposition. There are numbers of occasions on which Ministers of State are called upon to make important pronouncements. These necessarily have some political flavour and tend naturally to stress the beneficence of Government activities. There is an equally inevitable tendency in the general programmes of the Corporation to devote more time to the expression of new ideas and the advocacy of change, in social and other spheres, than to the defence of orthodoxy and stability, since the reiteration of what exists and is familiar is not so interesting as the exposition of what might be. We have been informed by the B.B.C. that criticism on the ground of political, intellectual, and artistic bias comes both from the Right and from the Left."

ATTLEE'S DISSENT

Mr. Attlee, expressing general agreement with the report, suggests the inclusion among the governors of persons other than those of the well-to-do classes and, in the interests of reflecting the views of the younger generation, recommends retirement at 60. He also criticizes a general tendency "in the direction of autocracy and paternalism in the treatment of the staff." He further suggests that even in war the B.B.C. be allowed to broadcast opinions other than those of the Government. He advocates the organization of its own news service by the B.B.C. and opposes the practice of sending a reporter to Parliament.

Mr. Attlee, Lord Elton, and Mr. Davies, concerned at the high price of wireless receivers, suggest an inquiry into the possibility of the B.B.C. or the Post Office manufacturing sets.

FROM TOKIO TO FLEET STREET

Wireless Reception Feat

The "Daily Telegraph" last week was the first London newspaper to receive Tokio short wave broadcasting station in its Fleet-street office, writes Marsland Gauder in "Daily Telegraph."

I heard the transmission, on head 'phones, almost as clearly as if it had been part of the London Regional programme. The shrill wailing songs, music to Oriental ears, made little aesthetic appeal to mine but announced another conquest of distance.

This feat was made possible by the co-operation of Post Office engineers, who picked up the Tokio stations JVP and JVM on beam receiving aerials at Baldock and relayed the better of the two transmissions over the telephone to my room in "The Daily Telegraph" office.

News in English is scheduled for transmission from these two stations on Tuesdays and Fridays. Presumably owing to the censorship imposed after the revolt no news was included in the transmission I heard last Friday, but there were frequent requests in English for reception reports. A woman's voice gabbled announcements in about five languages more rapidly than I should have believed possible; in fact, I think a sound track must have been used.

The experiment shows clearly where lies the future of Empire broadcasting. Japan is sharply beaming these transmissions to Europe; picked up on a beam aerial they give far more reliable reception than can be expected by the ordinary short wave listener.

Point-to-point transmission and local rediffusion will give that 100 per cent. reliability that is required by the Empire service.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF VUB

Stick To Programmes And Change Timings

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a great pity that some of the Indian programmes from Bombay announced in the "Indian Listener", are cancelled at the last moment when they are eagerly awaited by many who love real India music. This causes a serious disappointment, and one fails to understand why programmes as announced are not strictly adheared to. Only two explanations for this state of things are possible. Either the programmes are published without a regular previous engagement with the artistes or the authorities at the Bombay Broadcasting Station believe they can cancel programmes at their will. As a regular listener, I would urge on the Director of the Bombay Station, to be more definite in announcing the programmes and save the Radio lovers from repeated disappointments. Radio music is the only amusement for people living in distant and out of the way stations and greater care should be taken to ensure better musical fare to one and all who appriciate the same.

There is one more grievance which has not been remedied in spite of persistent public protests. The time for the Indian music programmes is kept too early i.e., from 8 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. instead of 9-30 p.m. to 11-0 p.m. which would suit almost all. I would suggest that Indian and English programmes be fixed alternately and on nights when there is an Indian programme for Bombay Station, there should be an English programme from Delhi and vice versa. This arrangement would provide both Indian and English music to all the listeners everyday.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. SHIRODKAR.

EXPLORE ON YOUR RADIO

Fascinating Pastime For Listeners—In

BY "ARIEL"

In ancient days men, brave and bold, went out in schooners and rickety sailing ships to explore the unknown parts of the world. It was a risky and hazardous enterprise; many explorers never came back. To-day, however, you can explore the world sitting in your arm chair, literally, by turning round a little knob. Locating new foreign stations on the indicator-dial of your set is as thrilling and interesting as going to explore in an unknown region. Wave-lengths of some stations are known to you; others are not. Slowly you turn round the knob. Suddenly as the needle touches some station there is a crash of sound and you stop. You have discovered a new country. A talk in some foreign tongue comes or may be it is some soul-stirring music from an unknown land. You wait in breathless silence, your mind busy guessing what station is this. Your friend suggests it is Copenhagen. Another thinks it is Peru After sometime an announcer speaks. You can't translate what he says but, as he repeats it several times, you catch the world "Milan." You note it down along with the wave length. You have "discovered Milan."

A TRUE STORY

It is very amusing, as I said, to guess the name of a foreign station when it is entertaining you with foreign music or some talk in a language which you don't understand. Once we were "exploring" on a big 12-valve set when a friend of mine located a station. Some music was on. It was a quaint music. Neither eastern nor western. At the same time a mixture of both. What station could it be? Everyone of us exercised our minds. I hazarded a guess. The music is a mixture of Eastern and Western style. I reflected, and the one country where the East merges into west is Turkey! "It must be Ankara," I shouted. And a few minutes later the Turkish announcer confirmed me.

WOMAN INTERVIEWER

Has the B. B. C. prejudice against women at the microphone been killed? Not only is a quest for the ideal woman television announcer in progress, but now tall, fair-haired Miss Joan Gilbert is regularly interviewing "In Town To-night" characters at the microphone.

She is secretary to Mr. A. W. Hanson, director and producer of this feature. When Mr. Hanson was ill recently she arranged the whole programme for him and conducted a microphone interview so successfully that she has continued since Miss Gilbert is only 22, and she is helping to provide what the programmes need so badly—a change from that everlasting B.B.C voice.

BE SENSIBLE ABOUT THE HEAT

Why let the heat get you down when Genasprin gives such wonderful help? Two tablets of Genasprin taken in water and the listless, nervy feeling is gone. You forget you ever had a headache. You are soothed and refreshed. And not only is the action of Genasprin amazingly quick—it is *safe*. Genasprin is so pure it neither disturbs the digestion nor affects the heart.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After a lapse of three weeks, the City Police got information that Pilia Maruthi Limbalkar suspected in a murder case, had absconded to a village named Dharamter.

The accused was brought to Bombay and put up before the Mazagaon Police Court Magistrate, to-day.

The Police in applying for remand stated that the arrest was in connection with the murder of Vinayak Arjun at the New Dongri Bazar on March 5 last.

The accused was stated to have stabbed Vinayak in chest and absconded immediately.

The accused was ordered to be remanded to police custody for a period of nine days to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

A room-mate is alleged to have rolled down his colleague from the first floor of a building at Walkeshwar yesterday.

Enraged at the refusal of his creditor to allow him to remove his articles when he was ordered to quit the room, because he was unable to re-pay a loan of Rs. 8, Ramachandra Gangaram Nayak is lleged to have kicked and fisted Vishwanath Babaji with the assistance of a friend and rolled him down the stair case.

Ramachandra was later arrested on a charge of causing grievous hurt, and was to-day enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court

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The story of a cycle that disappeared within ten minutes of the absence of its owner, its alleged sale for Rs. 10 and its recovery in pieces by the Police at Chandanwadi, Girgaum, was narrated at the Girgaum Court today when Fakir Mahomed Isaq and Usman Aboob appeared on remand.

Pending enquiries, Fakir Mahomed was remanded till April 9, and Usman was enlarged on bail.

Saligram Rampratap, Munshi Ramkishore and Baldeosing Kanhaising were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 1,089.

So far only property valued at Rs. 25 has been recovered by the Police and pending further police investigations, the accused were remanded to Police custody for a period of 14 days.

Knowing that they were shadowed by the police in their attempt to remove six gold bangles from the hands of a young girl, two persons are alleged to have changed places twice to achieve their object on Monday last.

Their names are: Abdul Rehman Alli and Sheik Abdulla Abdul Hafiz.

They were put up before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to police custody for 14 days.

The Pydhoni Police, in applying for remand, stated that a girl, aged 8, was playing with other children, when Rehman Alli offered to rinse her eyes of dirt.

The girl agreeing, he exorted her to a Masjid nearby and washed her eyes.

Then he took her to a lonely place and it is alleged was removing the gold bangles when Abdul Hafiz, the second accused, came on the scene and warned him that the police were following.

He, then, hurriedly replaced the bangles, told the child that they would go to another place and led her up the rood at some distance.

Here he is alleged to have removed the bangles again, thinking that he was safe. But the police dogged his footsteps and caught him red-handed.

The second accused was traced later in the evening.

The police wanted time to make further inquiries in the case and the Investigating officer said: "There are several offences of similar nature, your Worship, in which the accused are suspected to be involved."

The Magistrate granted the application.

TRAGEDY IN JHAVERI BAZAAR

Popular Leading Chapwala Crushed To Death By Motor

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Great concern has been caused in Jhaveri Bazaar by the sad death of Mr. Balaram Ganapatrao Chapwale which occurred under very tragic circumstances on Sunday last.

He left his house in the best of health to go to his Pedhi. While on his way there he was badly crushed between a motor car which rushed towards him and the wall on side of the Vithalwadi Street. He died soon after admission to the G. T. Hospital.

The deceased was one of the leading assayers in Bombay, and his professional integrity was such as to instil the greatest confidence in the minds of his customers. A thorough gentleman, ever courteous and straight-forward in his dealings with the public he was most popular.

He was one of the trustees of two temples as also the Trustee of the Daiwadnya Caste Funds, and rendered great services to his community in that capacity.

His funeral was very largely attended. At the time of cremation speeches were made duly eulogising his qualities.

He leaves behind him his widow, two sons and two daughters and a very large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his death.

NORTH-WESTERN RLY.'S NARROW VICTORY

Fast Game Witnessed In Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

The question on everybody's lips at present is why has the attendance been so disappointing in the Aga Khan Tournament this year. I can claim to be one of the veterans among hockey correspondents, and cannot recall such a lack of enthusiasm within the last thirty years.

The same management is responsible for the running of the tournament and no expense has been spared to invite a side of the calibre of the North-Western Railway team. It must have been disheartening to the visitors to play before such a poor gallery as was the case on Wednesday, when they met and defeated the United Services Gymkhana from Nasik.

Penniger, the famous Olympic centre half was seen in action. His presence alone should have attracted all the so-called hockey enthusiasts, who often decry the present standard of the game. It would be difficult to find his equal as pivot anywhere in this country.

In a certain sense the railwaymen did not play upto expectation. With the exception of Penniger, the rest seemed to find the turf strange. When Jogender opened the scoring for them there were visions of a glut of goals, but the Nasik defence rose to the occasion and spoilt numerous promising efforts. Marsh in goal saved time and again from a veritable frontier barrage.

As the railway defenders were playing the one back game, the presence of an alert umpire was absolutely necessary but Mr. Fernandes overlooked numerous cases of off side, and to a great extent marred the game.

Mascarenhas broke through the North-Western defence and Caleb left his charge too soon, giving the Nasik inside left a chance to equalise. McDermott soon put his side ahead with a hard drive from the edge of the circle. It was just as well that the railwaymen went ahead, because there was no further scoring in the second half.

Result:

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ..... 2 goals.

U. S. GYMKHANA (Nasik) ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Caleb; Gordon and Ryan; Khuda Bux, Penniger, and Pritam Singh; Gilbert, Joginder, Basant, McDermott and Tellis.

U. S. GYMKHANA, NASIK.

S. Marsh, J. Thomas and A. Brady; L. Bessent, M. Duthie and S. D'Silva; M. Corby, E. Grange, J. Lobo, E. Mascarenhas and V. Garud.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Doctor and Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 p.m. **Brijraj Young Men vs. Telephone Co. Season Tickets.**

After the end of the week no season tickets will be available, and those who intend purchasing **them are advised to do so early.**

Taxis lying idle at Byculla sequel to the strike declared on Tuesday. Many of the owners have taken out the meters but some taxis are still seen with the meters on.

BOMBAY RETAINS RANJI TROPHY

Victory Over Madras By 190 Runs

SCORES:—

	1st Innings	2nd Innings.
BOMBAY	381	199
MADRAS	268	125

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Bombay won the final of the Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy beating Madras by 190 runs.

MADRAS' FIGHTING INNINGS

Ramaswami and Gopalan, the Madras players, selected for the Indian Team touring England, in summer, played a fighting innings hitting up 71 for the sixth wicket. The wicket showed signs of wearing away but even then it was in a pretty good condition considering that it was the sixth day of the match. Bombay is still the stronghold of cricket.

Ramaswami and Gopalan, the overnight not outs, with 19 and 9 runs to their credit respectively, continued the Madras' second innings this morning to the bowling of Kalapesi and Vajifdar. In Vajifdar's second ball of the first over, Ramaswamy gave a chance in the slips where Kalapesi missed him. Ramaswamy thereafter grew aggressive hitting Vajifdar for fours to the public pavilion and the score board pavilion in consecutive balls. The game enlivened, the pair collecting one run per minute. At 79, Wadkar relieved Kalapesi on the pavilion-end and two overs later Merchant took over from Vajifdar. At 93, Ramaswamy played Merchant forward and mistimed the ball giving an easy catch in the slips to Wadkar.

Ramaswamy added a precious 40 at a time when disaster had overtaken his side and five wickets had fallen for 22. Gopalan was 26 at this time. Baliah entered, determined to hit out. In the very first ball he hit Jamshedjee to a clean four. The next ball he advanced against but missed it, Hindlekar just failing to stump him. Gopalan who was till now playing a very steady and cautious game appeared to follow his partner. He intended a big hit off Jamshedjee's spinner and was held at mid-on by Khot.

Ramanathan filled the breach. Jamshedjee claimed another victim in him when he was beautifully held in the slips by Merchant. (116-8-3). Baliah was out at the next ball being held by Wadkar off Merchant for 17.

Chari and Ramchandra were associated for the last wicket partnership. Ramchandra played a desperate game and was stumped off Jamshedjee, the Madras innings coming to close for 125 at 12-18 p.m., after a three-hours and three minutes' play.

At the close of the match Mr. A. F. Grant Govan, Vice-President, Board of Cricket Control, presented the Gold Ranji Trophy and Silver Replica to Bombay. He said the delay in the tournament was due to the Australians' visit and due to the uncertainty of whether the tournament had to be played out and also due to the death of the late King and assured that the future tournament would be played earlier in the season. Mr. Grant Govan feelingly referred to the general public apathy towards the tournament which was the most important in bringing out good cricket and would bring out new talent and get India a place in international cricket. He said the match had created a record for Delhi, being drawn out for six days, on one day, of course, it being postponed due to rain.

MADRAS—(2nd Innings)

Krishnaswamy b Kalapesi ..	2
Thyagarayan c Merchant b Vajifdar	0
Gopal c Hindlekar b Kalapesi	0
Uttapa c Hindlekar b Merchant	14
Ramsingh c Hindlekar b Kalapesi	3
Ramaswami c Wadkar, b Merchant	40
Gopalan c Khot b Jamshedji	28
Baliah c Wadkar b Merchant	17
Ramanathan c Merchant, b Jamshedjee	9
Extras	9
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	15	5	35	3
Merchant	10	2	25	3
Jamshedjee	4	1	18	3
Vajifdar	16	3	24	1
Khot	2	0	2	0
Wadkar	5	0	12	0

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used: GSG 17079 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSF 15/14 Mc/s 19.82m) GSE 11.83 Mc/s (25.25m) (25/29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra; leader Frank Thomas; conductor, Idris Lewis.
8-30 p.m. Evensong, from Westminster Abbey.
8-20 p.m. A Pianoforte Interlude by John Wills. Sposalizio (Liszt.) Toccata (Sgambati).
9-30 p.m. "Souvenirs." A non-stop medley of song memories, devised by Mai Jones. With the assistance of John Rorke, Lyn Joshua, Emlyn Burns, Fredrick Harvey, the Carrol Sisters the Revue Chorus, and the B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra; leader Frank Thomas; conductor, Idris Lewis. Greenchwich Time signal at 10-0 p.m. 10-15 p.m. the news.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350/9 metres, 855 Kc/s
12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m Gujerati Folksongs Rasik T. Vin.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Health Chat. (In Marathi.) By A. Lady Doctor.
7-30 p.m. Mandoline Solos. V. Y. Chowdhari.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. "Marcia" Miss Vazirbai of Poona.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Musical Interlude.
10-0 p.m. S. S. "Viceroy of India" Dance Orchestra. Directed by Harry Dannell.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc/s.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Organ Violin and Tabla I.B.S. Orchestra.
6-10 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazal.
6-2 0p.m Sitar and Tabla. I.B.S. Orchestra.
6-25 p.m. Indra Bai Ghazal.
6-35 p.m. Dilruba—Pilo. I.B.S. Orchestra.
6-40 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazals.
7-0 p.m. Indra Bai. Thumri and Ghazal.
7-20 p.m Urti Chingari. By a Doctor
7-30 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazals.
7-40 p.m. Sachin Das. Classical Music.
8-0 p.m. Iran Ki Aurtein. Qurratul-Aen.
I. H. Qureshi.
8-15 p.m. Sachin Das. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Way of the World. Dr. P. P. Pillai. This talk will continue our series of interpretations of international events.
10-0 p.m. A.B.B.C. Recorded programme. A Scottish programme and a Scottish variety programme.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370/4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres 6.109 kc/s.
13-36 p.m. Time Signal.
S.B. The Harris Sisters—Connie and Mildred. Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean-craft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-3 p.m. The Aloha Boys in Hawaiian Melodies—Vocal and Instrumental.
1-36 p.m. Panchali. By Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk. By Bishnu Sarma—"In the World's Largest Island."
5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Modern Bengali Song by Haripada Chakravarty.
5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast. By Nripan Chatterjee. "Our Social Customs and Their Significance" .When a man Dies.
6-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali.) Pankaj Kumar Mullick—Tagore's Song.
6-21 p.m Instrumental Music. Rajen Sircar—Clarionet Solo.
6-36 p.m. A Musical Entertainment organised by Sachin Das. Vocal Music:—Rabi Roy—Kheyal. Sajan Mottial—Modern Bengali. Sreematy Renuka Dey:—Kirtan. Instrumental Music:—Amiya Bhattacharya—Seetar Solo.
7.51 p.m SB News Bulletin in English SB.
8-6 p.m. SB Light Bengali Song. By Manindra Chakravaty.
8-21 p.m. SB "Mathur"—A Variety in Kirtan. Produced by the Sehola Artistes under the direction. S. Sen.
8-55 p.m. SB Weather Forecast. General News Bullentin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. A Talk By C. F. Hooper. A Shakespeare Evening.
9-36 p.m. A Variety (Recorded) from the Studio featuring Orchestral Vocal and Humourous Items.
10-6 p.m Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). SB Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

FRUIT DEALERS' GRIEVANCE

Complain To Minister About High Railway Freight Charges

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance and Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, visited Crawford Market, on Tuesday afternoon, and inspected the public cold storage of Bombay Municipality.

He was received by Mr. D. S. Laud, Superintendent of the Municipal markets; Dr. G. S. Cheema, Horticulturist to the Bombay Government; and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Chairman of the Maratha People's Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.

Mr. Cooper was shown round the cold storage where fruits and fish are stored. Dr. Cheema, who is in charge of the Government Cold Storage at Poona, and Mr. Laud, explained to the Finance Member how articles of food were stored.

Mr. Cooper then visited the fruit stalls where he was received by Mr. Mehendle Patil, Secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Association and Mr. R. S. Bahirat, Municipal Scale Contractor, who acquainted the Finance Member with the difficulties being experienced by the wholesale fruit dealers in regard to "increased" railway freight charges for the transport of fruit from Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona to Bombay.

As a result of these charges, it was pointed out, the merchants were compelled to transport their stuff by motor car to the city.

NEW POSTAL RATES COME INTO FORCE

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, wires as follows:—

"From April 1 inland postage rates on letters will be one anna for weight not exceeding one tola. Half-anna for every additional tola or part thereof. Postage on registered newspapers will be quarter anna for weight not exceeding ten tolas. Half-anna for weight exceeding ten tolas but not exceeding twenty tolas, half-anna for every additional twenty tolas or part thereof. Revised rates will not be applied to articles posted on and before the 31st instant."

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny beams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

OPERATION OF CHILDREN'S ACT

Defence Raise Important Points Of Law In City Editors' Cases

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The cases filed under the Amended Children's Act against the Editors of "The Bombay Sentinel", "Kaiser-i-Hind", "Sanj Vartaman" and "Jai Bharat" for having published reports concerning offences committed by or against a child or young person, were postponed to to-morrow by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, defending Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, whose case stood first, requested the Court to take up his case first.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor, called Deputy Inspector Littlewood into the box and opened the case for the prosecution.

Deputy Inspector Littlewood stated that a Press-note was published in September warning the Press to abstain from reporting and publishing in the press any offences committed by or against a child or young person as defined in the Children's Act. In the issue of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of December 1st a report of a Sessions case was published in which the identity of a young person who was involved in a case had been disclosed.

Not Published In Gazette

As these Press Notes had not been published in the Government Gazette, the Magistrate said they should have to be proved.

Mr. Manker applied for an adjournment to enable him to take instructions in the matter.

Mr. B. G. Horniman stated that his case was on a different footing altogether. The report published in the "Bombay Sentinel" referred to a case of enticement heard in Ludhiana, which was not an offence either by or against a young person as provided for by the amendment to the Act. He also claimed that a court outside the Presidency of Bombay, did not come within the purview of the Act.

The Magistrate opined that if the Act did not apply to Ludhiana, which was outside the Bombay Presidency, then there was no case.

As important points were raised by the defence the Magistrate adjourned the case to to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

As the town of Nagpur is threatened with an outbreak of Cerebrospinal Meningitis and the ordinary provisions of law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the spread thereof, the Local Government has made temporary regulations which will remain in force for three months.

"F" Line Bus *Service Discontinued*

RESIDENTS GREATLY INCONVENIENCED.

Nearly 250 residents of De Lisle Road, Elphinstone Road, Khed Talao, Gokhale Road, South and Gokhale Road North in a letter to the Traffic Manager B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd. complain seriously about the inconvenience and hardship caused to them, as a result of the discontinuance of the 'F' service, which, they say, was very useful to them during the last year. They also state that many new buildings have been constructed there, and people have come down in large numbers relying upon the availability of this bus service. They complain that by depriving them of this means of the moderately-priced conveyance, suited to their pockets, the tramway authorities would be removing the very thing which induced them to go to live to those healthy quarters of Bombay. They earnestly request and appeal to the authorities not to deprive them of this amenity, which has been greatly appreciated by everybody, who had to make use of the same.

BARODA WOMEN MUST ORGANISE

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Appeal

BARODA, March 31.

Mr. Sumant Mehta, in a statement issued to the women of Baroda state, appeals to them to organise different unions in all prominent towns of the State. There is a move to call the Gujerat Provincial Women Conference in September at Ahmedabad.

Dr. Sumant Mehta urges women to organise for establishing their rights and for creating agreeable atmosphere for the emancipation of women.—United Press.

RADIO TO AID VILLAGERS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 1.

The Hyderabad Wireless Department shortly will launch a rural broadcasting scheme through motor lorries equipped with portable transmitter and loud speakers. One such lorry, the first of its kind in India, has just arrived.

The programme covers cultivation methods, health, hygiene, comparative movement, etc.—United Press.

TRUNK MURDER CASE REVELATIONS

Driver's Story Of Trip To Ghodbunder

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Details of the drive to Ghodbunder with the murdered man's corpse under suspicious circumstances were given by Mahmad Ali Maksur Ali, a taxi driver, in his evidence before Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court sessions yesterday when further hearing was resumed of what is known as the "Trunk Murder case".

In this case, Ratilal Virchand Shah and his brother Shantilal are charged with the murder of one Kanaiyalal Amritlal, a diamond broker. The second accused is further charged with causing the disappearance of evidence of the crime.

The next witness, Ibrahim Mahomed, then gave evidence, deposing that the accused purchased felt hats from his hosiery shop.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

YOU CAN PAY A PRICE

Ten times as much but you cannot get the

MALATTINE quality

Delightfully soft and delicately perfumed with freshly-cut flowers. It gives a rich creamy lather, penetrating the pores and thoroughly cleanses the skin.

It is COOLING, REFRESHING and ECONOMICAL.

Available Everywhere

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Lalsingh Bldg., Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay, 2.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 11, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 9, 1354
Parsi: Meher 20, 1305
Hightide: 9-17; 21-52
Lowtide: 3-29; 15-17
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. President Adams will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 3rd instant.

As Friday (3rd April) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Mohurrum" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. for the air mails closing on that day.

Northbound (Madras Karachi):—Unregd. correspondence 8-30 a.m. on Friday, and Regd. correspondence 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

South-bound (Karachi-Madras):—Unregistered correspondence 11-30 a.m. on Friday, and Registered correspondence 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

The air mail correspondence which is expected to be received by the Northbound and Southbound services on that day will be issued out for delivery the following day i.e. 8-0 a.m. on Saturday in the ordinary course.

The delivery of air mail correspondence (unregistered) will however be effected on Friday afternoon to those who call for it at the window of the respective delivery offices during the working hours.

STRIKE
ME PINK
Two Million Dollars Worth of Fun and Beauty!
Climb on the roller-coaster, folks, for the "fastest ride through funland" you've ever enjoyed. Watch a horde of beautiful girls close in on Eddie....sway to the rhythm of the season's liveliest tunes....thrill to the moanin' low of torchy Ethel Merman.
with
ETHEL MERMAN
SALLY EILERS
And The Gorgeous Goldwyn Girls
FROM TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 70 P.M.
THE REGAL
Book Now. Plans Open.

Event Extraordinary!
OPENING FROM
APRIL 4th
(RED-LETTER the date in your diary!)
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
DEVI DJA
DEVI RATNA
AND THE
ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS
50 GIRLS—100 ARTISTES:
BALI exotic dances!
JAVA court dances!
AMBOINA love lyrics!
SUMATRAN love songs'
PA PUA war dances!
The Biggest Dance Show That Has Yet Visited India!
AT
THE CAPITOL
PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.
Special Seats At Rs. 4-8.
PLANS OPEN.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Foreign Affaires." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"While Parents Sleep." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Haren Gosh Co.'s "Kathakali Dances" Daily at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities'. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Dare-Devil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Takdir." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdass." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follies Berger." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Escape Me Never." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

According to information received by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the Egyptian authorities require certificates of vaccination for small-pox from passengers arriving from Maritime Provinces. They have further imposed antiplague restrictions on sea and air traffic arriving from Karachi.

Palestine also has applied antiplague measures against arrivals by air from Karachi.

E. J. HUG'S BOMBAY OFFICE OPENED.

On the invitation of Mr. E. J. Hug representing Messrs. Junkers Flugzeugwerk A.G., Dessau, Messrs. Rheinmetall-Borsig A. G., Berlin, Messrs. Gerresheimer Glashuttenwerke A. G., Dusseldorf, Messrs. Gruschwitz Textil-Maschinenbau G.M.B.H. Olbersdorf a number of prominent citizens attended the inauguration of his Bombay office and showroom, at Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, on Wednesday.

PIR MOTAMIYAN VISITS PALANPUR.

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the Religious Gadi of Mangrol arrived at Palanpur on March 20, at the invitation of H. H. the Nawab Saheb and was given a hearty reception at the station. He stayed five days as a State guest, visited several places and admired the reforms made by H. H. the Nawab Saheb and expressed satisfaction at the steady progress of the people. He left on March 25th for Sidhpur "en route" to Palaj District Broach.

T. U. CONGRESS R. C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the T. U. C. Session will be held in the office of the Girni Kamgar Union at 5 p.m. to-day Thursday.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH LEAGUE

The members of the Health and Strength Leaguer's Association will meet at the Watson's Hotel to-day Thursday at 7-30 p.m.

CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE

The Cama Hospital Jubilee public meeting will be held to-day Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside and Lady Brabourne also will attend. The meeting will be followed by a short cinema film showing the service of women by women. The meeting is open to the public.

"MAGEN HASSIDIM" SYNAGOGUE.

The fifth anniversary of "Magen Hassidim" Synagogue, 14 A, Morland Road, Bombay, will be celebrated to-day Thursday at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President Adams Roy 40 will arrive here on the 2nd instant at 2-30 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 4 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 3rd instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

FUNCTION CANCELLED

The Bombay Port Trust Manager's Office writes:—

With reference to my letter dated 28th March, 1936, I beg to inform you that the function in honour of Mr. D. D. Hindlekar has been cancelled, as it is not possible for him to arrive from Delhi on that date. (Viz 2nd April).

ALL BOMBAY OPEN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

Under the auspices of the Jolly Badminton Club it is proposed to hold a Badminton Tournament. The fee for a single entry will be Re. 1 and doubles Rs. 2. The entries will be closed on 20th April. The Tournament will be held between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. from 25th April. For further particulars apply to Joint Hon. Secretaries, All Bombay Badminton Tournament Committee, Shankar Bhawan, French Bridge Bombay 7.

B.B. AND C.I. WORKERS' CONFERENCE R.C.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the B. B and C. I. Railway Workers Conference at the Union office, Ambabhai Mistry Nivas, Dadar at 7 p.m. to-day Thursday.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	3-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

Anti-Conversionist Harijans Celebrate Ramnavmi

The Chambhar community, who do not share Dr. Ambedker's view for conversion celebrated Ram-Navmi on Tuesday at the Vithoba Temple of the community at Fergusson Road. In the morning they performed "pooja," chanted Bhajans and Hari Kirtan and took out a procession with Ram-Palki. About 10,000 people participated in the procession.

MOHANLAL DESAI ELECTED

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year on Wednesday. There were three candidates, viz.: Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai. In the first round Mr. Mohanlal Desai got seven votes while Prof. Rao and Mr. Goregaoker received four votes each. In the second round, the contest was between Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Prof. V. G. Rao in which Mr. Mohanlal Desai got eight votes and Prof. Rao seven votes. Mr. Desai was declared duly elected. Mr. Desai after taking the chair thanked his colleagues for electing him and expressed the hope that by the co-operation of the members and the Commissioner he would do his best to maintain the interests of the rate-payers and the City in particular.

The Committee then passed a resolution placing on record their best thanks to Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza for the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee for the period from 9th October, 1935, to the end of March 1936.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Workers' Conference will be held at the Ambabhai Mistry Nivas, Dadar at 7 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Protest Against Jodhpur Ban On "Akhand Bharat"

A public meeting of the Rajasthanis of Bombay was held on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Jodhpur State Young Men's Association in the Marwadi Sammelan Hall, Mr. Harikeshav Vyas presiding.

The meeting strongly protested against the order of Jodhpur's ban on the entry of "Akhand Bharat" in the State and opined that the action was a severe blow on the freedom of the Press.

RAMNAVAMI CELEBRATION

The Ramnavmi celebrations conducted by the South Indian residents of Worli came to a close on Tuesday. After Bhajan in the morning by good south-Indian Musicians, there was a Cosmopolitan, Social dinner in which about 200 people including women and children took part. After the distribution of pansupari and the singing of "Raghupathi Raghava" the function terminated.

S. I. BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Sri Rama Navami festival Mrs. Parthasarathy will give a Veena performance at 8-30 p.m. to-day Thursday.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Muhomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th March, was 290; of these 184 were fales and 106 females."

SEARCH FOR UNIVERSAL RELIGION

See Points Of Excellence In Your Neighbour's Faith

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION

Universal religion, which would do away with irrational barriers based on differences in belief, and which would find a synthesis of all religions, fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of all human beings, was the theme of an instructive lecture delivered at the Elavatsky Lodge, by Swami Viswananda, under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, on Tuesday.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr. Brelvi introducing the lecturer of the evening, said that there were few more fascinating themes than the subject of the evening. "The Ideal of Universal Religion and the possibilities of its Realisation," and few persons better fitted than Swami Viswananda to do justice to the themes He was a formerly editor of the "Vedanta Kesari" and had been rendering yeoman's service, on behalf of the Bombay branch of the Ramakrishna Mission, bringing together people of all creeds in the cosmopolitan city of Bombay.

Swami Viswananda referred to the conception of religion. Man was described as a featherless biped by a Greek philosopher and it was a poor description. Other philosophers described Man as a rational animal, having the faculty of looking behind, beyond and above. There was the man in the street a victim of uncontrolled passions.

But an artist, thinker, philosopher or scholar, was a different type of man. His desire was to understand this phenomenal world, the why and the wherefore of existence which was mysterious to him, and he wished to find the destination towards which life moved.

There were a few men, who were dissatisfied with things as they found them and after their search for the unknowable, they founded a religion. They were the messengers of life, the prophets of God

SOURCE OF LOVE AND HATRED

It was curious, the speaker continued, that Religion was equally the source of love and of hatred It was religion which was responsible for the building of churches, hospitals and asylums for the sake of mankind, and it was religion again in whose name they were razed to the ground Instead of imbibing the spirit of love and of brotherliness, men had clung to mere forms and encrustations of religion. They fought for these outward forms. A vast majority of people did not understand what was meant by Religion.

A CLOUD OF VIRTUE

A man of religion was compared to a cloud of virtue, who had understood the spirit of religion, showered on humanity, purity, love and brotherhood. These men restored religion to its position of former supremacy.

The speaker then explained the difference between religion and spirituality as understood by an average man.

WHERE RELIGION BEGINS

Religion meant knowing the Unknowable, seeing the Invisible. Reality was conveyed to man through the power of sense. Today the city of Bombay was a matter of reality, a few hundred years back, it was but a small fishermen's village; a few thousand years ago, it might have been lying submerged in the waters of the sea. If one wanted to find its history still further in the past, one would find that mankind was groping in the dark in ancient times. It was clear, therefore, that relative reality was known. But the eternal reality was unknown and unknowable. Kant had exercised all his rational powers in attempting to know what was Real and had come to the conclusion that where the philosophy ended, Religion began.

Great Prophets like Mahomed and Jesus Christ and Buddha, claimed that they had known the Unknowable, seen the Invisible. Should Mankind accept their testimony? The speaker said that he as a man of modern times, would answer the question. If one denied the great Prophets, their experience, there would be nothing, grand, sublime and beautiful left in this world. If Religion were removed, world would fall back into chaos and wilderness.

Those were the most potent influences in bringing back peace and harmony into this world. Unfortunately, however, there seemed to exist too many churches and too many institutions. Every man and woman was led to believe that outside these churches and institutions, there was no religion. Scriptures often differed and the problem was who should decide the question.

Continuing, Swami Viswananda mentioned the three aspects of religion, the philosophical, the mythological and ritualistic. Philosophically there was no difference between the religions, as the fundamentals and the basic principles of all religions were the same. Troubles, however, arose, when the mythological aspect of each religion came into prominence. An average man understood religion through mythology The line of demarcation became strongest and the cleavage sharpest, when one came to the aspect of ritualism in religion. Some sort of symbol was thus provided through ritualism, for a man to understand the abstracts of live truths. This ritualism had built great walls between religion and religion. He exhorted the audience to forget this ritualism, and go to the fundamental, the philosophical aspect of the religion and there no one could find any difference.

Universal Religion was one which would suit every human being. There were three types of men, the thinker, the man of emotions, and the man of volition. These three types must have a place in the Universal Religion. It must meet the hopes, the aspirations and the requirements of all types of men.

SEE THE POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Such a Religion did not exist. It was an Ideal to be sought for and it was a consummation devoutly to be wished. One must try to find the points of excellence in the religion of one's neighbour. It was always the case, that the points of agreement outnumbered the points of difference. The more one went in for mythology and ritualism, the greater would be the troubles in the path of realisation of the ideal of Universal Religion.

A comparative study of religions was what was needed at the moment. India was a country in which all the religions of the world could be found. If India's problem were solved, the world's problem would be solved. It was upto the people of India to solve this problem.

ANCIENT SEARCH

Mr. S. A. Brelvi observed that for ages past, Man had been in search of Universal Religion and perhaps the search would continue for ages in the future. But the true purpose of Universal Religion, namely, the establishment of the Brotherhood of man, was slowly but surely being brought nearer to realisation. Discoveries of Science and the phenomenal progress in the means of transport and communications rendered the world smaller and, brought people all over the world, closer to one another

It was stated, said Mr. Brelvi, that Religion offered to most men and women a solace for the wrongs and injustices from which they suffered and also provided the answer as to what would happen after death.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

As regards the former there was much force in the contention that Religion was an opiate for the poor and the downtrodden and that because Religion reconciled men and women to the wrongs and injustices done to them, it was the main cause of perpetuating the wrongs and injustices. If they succeeded in establishing a new Social and Economic Order with justice, equality and Brotherhood as the basis, there would be no need for any religion. But the problem of death and what took place after that still remained and the majority of the people even though freed from material cares would continue to demand a solution of that problem. And the solution must differ and depend on the men's intellectual capacities. But these differences need not keep men apart from one another. The fundamental teachings of all religions were the same and if they were properly understood the foundation of religion would be found to be unity and brotherhood of man. What they had to guard against were fanaticism and prejudice which made men think that the religion they were born into was the only true religion and other religions were false. They must insist on understanding and toleration of all creeds the removal of irrational barriers dividing men and women of different religions and on religion according with science and reason. If they did so and recognized that, as some one had truly and beautifully said, "Light is good in whatsoever lamp it is burning, a rose is beautiful in whatsoever garden it is blooming and a star has the same radiance whether it shines from the East or from the West", they would not be far from realizing the ideal of a universal religion. India which was the only country in the world containing members of all religious faiths in the world, seemed to have been selected to fulfil a noble destiny of finding a synthesis of all religions, of creating harmony out of diversity.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"National Calendar"

We are in receipt of a calendar from the firm of Associated Advertisers, Girgaon Road, Bombay. A fine portrait in colours of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appears in the centre while the inscription "Indian National Congress Lucknow Session 1936" appears on the top. The colour scheme is carried out in Kesaria, White and Green—the colours of the national flag—and a list of days of national importance greatly enhances the value of an attractive calendar.

More Water For Bombay

A scheme to supply Bombay with more water is being considered and will cost at least Rs. 30,000 for preliminary work. The Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality is of opinion that if the Tansa Dam is raised by ten feet, the city would get 17,000 million gallons additional water and if the dam was raised by 20 feet, they were likely to get 35,000 million gallons more water. The question, however, is whether the dam which is nearly half a century old could now stand the strain and weight of additional 10 or 20 feet. For this purpose an exploratory boring would be required which would cost Rs. 30,000. If the test showed that the dam could, with safety, resist the additional weight, the question would be further considered. In any circumstances, the dam boring is essential owing to the percolation of water from the dam, which gives at times anxiety for its future.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Taking into consideration the number of drowning cases both in the sea and wells in the suburbs each year, to-day I like to bring to the notice of parents that the time when their boys go swim-crazy has come. It is mostly during the months of April and May that boys and in some cases even girls like to go for a swim daily.

Swimming is a healthy entertainment as well as an energetic exercise but I think it is the duty of parents to warn their children of the dangers that year by year take so many lives. . . so do not forget, just a little warning is worth it.

ANNUAL FANCY FAIR.

From the 4th to 9th April, I am told, the Parsi Social Club of Bandra is organising a Grand Fancy Fair on their Tennis Court at the Kantwady Scheme.

Those of you that visited the fair last year need no introduction, but to the others I say its one of those affairs that is sure to be enjoyable.

Magic show, illusions, games of skill, physical culture feats and a variety of entertainments; and that's not all; a cinema show for three hours daily . . a swell entertainment for six full evenings. Isn't it?

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC PLEASE NOTE

Yesterday the columns of this paper published a notice regarding the immersion day of the Mohurrum festival to-morrow. Well for those that have not read it here is an extract.

"Ghodbunder Road immediately north of Mahim Causeway will be closed to Vehicular Traffic from 3 p.m. onwards, that's a part of it, it continues 'the public who are likely to be travelling by motor car to and from Bombay on this afternoon are therefore advised in their own interests not to attempt to pass through Bandra between the hours of 3 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m." Well bear this in mind if not you will be held up for hours.

DEHLAVI TAKES UP HIS PORTFOLIO

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt., to be his Minister to administer transferred subjects in succession to the Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto

The Honourable Minister took upon himself the execution of his office on Wednesday.

Music Concerts During Easter Holidays

Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan, the well-known Indian musician who had gone to Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad to give public concerts, there has now returned to Miraj. He is coming to Bombay during Easter holidays to give to the public of Bombay two concerts. The first concert will take place on Saturday the 11th instant at 9 p.m. and the second on Sunday the 12th instant at 4 p.m. at the Forbes Gujrati Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

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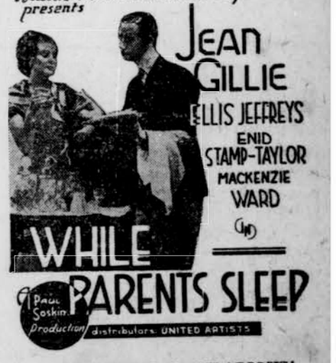

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The All-India Local Self-Government Conference, held at Delhi during the week-end, is the first of its kind in this country, but promises to be the forerunner of many such periodical gatherings. To the land wherein village Panchayats flourished centuries ago local self-government is nothing quite new, and recently all classes of people have displayed great interest in it dispite the vexatious interferences by Government officials. Conferences like the one in question will help in spreading the spirit of self-government in every nook and corner of the country particularly if Congressmen take the lead in the movement. Ere long the movement is bound to be a valuable asset in the greater movement for national self-government.

Abandon Separate Electorates

The most important part in Sir G. Hidayatullah's presidential speech at the Conference was that with regard to the franchise and electorates for local self-government. He said:—

"I for one feel very strongly that separate electorates could very well be replaced by joint electorates, with plural-member constituencies and the cumulative vote, without or with reservation of seats, according as there is adult franchise or not. This would secure the return by the minority communities of members of their own choice in their due strength; and when this object is achieved, separate electorates lose their very reason for existence."

We cordially welcome these sentiments, particularly because they come from one many of whose co-religionists still swear by separate electorates. Of special interest is Sir Ghulam Hussain's support to adult franchise and the elimination, under it, of even reservation of seats. If adult franchise is spread all over the country it will not only help in solving the communal problem but will also create a remarkable awakening even among the most backward classes. And they will soon realise that such awakening is the best safeguard, for their rights. We wish active propaganda could be soon started for adult franchise and joint electorates.

Urgent Reforms

The Conference passed several resolutions calculated to reduce Government's control over local bodies and thereby to make local self-government a reality. For instance, the Conference declared its opinion that local authorities of all provinces should have elected chairmen and the election should not be subject to the approval of Government It also deprecated the policy of appointing Government officers to form education sub-committees and also the policy of forming independent education boards by taking the subject out of the hands of local bodies. It was decided, too, that the system of nomination to local bodies should be discontinued and that provision should be made for representation of minorities and special interests by reservation of seats for them. In respect of supersession of local bodies, the conference resolved that provincial Governments should undertake legislation providing that no order for superseding a local body be passed without instituting an inquiry by an independent committee and that supersession be preceded by dissolution of the body, in order to enable the electorate to pronounce its own judgment on the conduct of the local body. Not the least important resolution of the Conference was the one that commended adult franchise in the election of members to local bodies. These resolutions inculcate sound principles, and local self-government in the country will be the reality that it ought to be if they are adopted by Government. To this end it is necessary that the Conference should not go to sleep after having passed these resolutions but should organize sustained propaganda all over the country in support of the reforms recommended by it.

Decide By Arbitration

The local taxi-drivers' strike, which was declared at midnight on Tuesday, has some paradoxical features about it. Here are over a thousand men who have suspended work, not because they demand higher wages, but because they want to offer their services at a lower rate than that fixed by the authorities. They believe from bitter experience that only that way they can save themselves from utter ruin. It is a curious position that the police should stand in their way. On no grounds of equity can the police show any just reason why they should interfere in this matter, thus inconveniencing the drivers as well as the citizens. It is only to safeguard their interests that the taxi-drivers have struck work, and the disciplined, orderly and peaceful way they have demonstrated their solidarity is really commendable.

The pertinent question now is what is to be done next. It is a pity that the Police Commissioner has not yet given any reply to the representations made to him by the taxi-drivers. It will be a grave disservice, alike to them and to the public, if he stands on prestige and adopts an unbending attitude. The proposal of the taxi-drivers of a four-anna scale is reasonable from every point of view. It will encourage traffic and help both themselves and the public. If the police fear that the low scale may encourage the use of inferior taxis, likely to be soon damaged and thereby risk the safety of the passengers, they have the safeguard of rejecting after examination all taxis that are not upto the mark. The taxi-drivers have wisely resolved to appeal to the Governor to intervene and effect an amicable settlement. We trust His Excellency will promptly accede to their request. There is no reason why the whole question should not be decided by arbitration.

Cabinet Split Rumours

Rumours of an impending split in the British Cabinet on the question of the Locarno White Paper may be sufficiently exaggerated to be "discounted"—they are not contradicted as baseless—but they are not entirely without some foundation in fact. There is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest that the Baldwin Ministry is not a united team. "Some differences of opinion" are, in the first place, admitted to exist in regard to the details of Britain's conduct in the event of the necessity of discharging her Locarno obligations. It is, in the second place, highly significant that an important meeting of the Cabinet should be held, as happened on March 30, and every "National" Liberal and "National" Labour Minister should have been unable to attend it. And, finally, Lord Eustace Percy, the declared "Brain" of the Cabinet, has resigned. All this tends to point to a crisis that may be precipitated at any moment. The reasons are not yet definitely known. But whether they relate to foreign or internal affairs, we do hope Britain will present a united front to Germany. And the present is a very critical moment indeed.

"KACHA" WELLS IN BHIL TRACT

Appeal For Funds

(By L. M. SHREEKANT)

I am penning these few lines regarding the problem of drought in the Bhil Tract of Punch Mahals from what I personally saw in my tour in villages of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas.

On account of the shortage of rains last year an appeal for funds was issued to the public for digging Kacha wells through the agency of the Bhil Seva Mandal. As a result of correspondence with Government, the Taluqa Local Board of Dohad could secure a special grant of Rs. 3,500 or thereabout for the two Talukas and it resolved to dig about 150 wells. These special water supply grant lapses after 31st March and it is estimated that about 100 Kucha wells will be completed by that time.

It will be a surprising news to many to learn that under our scheme a Kucha well can be completed with the maximum amount of Rs. 25 a piece. The land in this Bhil Tract varies from one place to another so that water may be found at a depth of 12 feet in some places while at the other places it is found at a depth of 40 feet. The favourable time for getting these Kucha wells dug is during the month of April and May for two or three reasons. Wells dug in these months do not dry up even in years of draught. Secondly Bhil peasants have leisure during these months and for want of food are easily procured to do digging work for a very small daily wage.

Difficulties In The Way.

Government Agency through Mamlatdar or Mahalkari gets such Kutcha wells completed by official influence and prestige. The Bails living in scattered huts of a village spread over two miles are not anxious to have such Kutcha wells in villages as wages are paid after the wells are completed. The talati or the Circle Inspector is reluctant to stay in villages for such work. Even in such adverse circumstances, in the spirit of healthy competition the local officials have got about sixty wells dug in these two Talukas. I was pleased to find one of such wells in a distant village, Chakalia, situated in the forest area where such a well is really a boon. Even though there is ample water in this well I found that the labourers were not paid their wages.

The Taluka Local Board distributed the work of digging forty wells to its members. Some of these energetic and enthusiastic members have acquitted themselves very well. There is a village, Vanghori by name, near Jalat in Dohad Taluka where only a tank supplies water to the whole village consisting of sixty Bhil huts. The tank has begun to dry up and what little water there is in it is made dirty by cattle. Therefore, a well for drinking water is an urgent necessity of the place. One of the members of the Local Board got a Kucha well dug in the village, but unfortunately the hard rock met while digging the well has disheartened the villagers. With some help from Bhil Seva Mandal, which I promised, the member has continued the work.

Renew The Grant

If Government can see its way to extend its grant or renewing it to the end of June, putting aside its red-tapeism, fifty more wells can still be dug giving relief to the people.

The Bhil Seva Mandal has its own scheme of digging Kutcha wells as a means of economic betterment of the Bhils. Every year good and honest agriculturists are given monetary help for digging Kutcha wells in their own fields. This work is done during the months of April and May. The Superintendent of the Ashram or the teacher of the school supervises the work by keeping regular muster and measurement of the work done The wages are paid every week. During the last two years 309 Kutch wells and 118 embankments (to preserve manure) have been completed at an expense of Rs. 4,162-13-0 thus bringing about the economic betterment of the Bhil peasantry. With the help of these Kutch wells the Bhils have been able to do gardening and it is insurance against famine. Formerly the Bhils used to dig tanks and riverlets when their water dried up. Now they are drawing drinking water from these Kutcha wells.

The Taluka Local Board has prepared to estimate and plan of constructing these Kucha wells and they have been sent to the authorities for approval and sanction.

I appeal to the generous public to help monetarily the scheme of Kutcha wells which will surely go a long way in ameliorating the conditions of the Bhils.

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The cauldron of European politics is still brewing its hellish broth, without, however, any one being quite sure when the brew would be ready for consumption. The German elections, however colossal a farce they may be in reality, provided an easy excuse for the Fuhrer and his myrmidons to avoid a direct answer to the Locarno Powers and the League Council. And now that the German people have recorded a 99 per cent. (?) vote for the Nazi Government, they would affect to talk with greater arrogance than ever about the sovereign rights of the German nation on German territory. The policing of the remilitarised Rhineland, by international forces in substitution of the German troops, would never be accepted by the German Government; and General Goering has even indulged in unwonted sarcasm, by declaring that they would mount German guns in opposition to the French guns on the Frontier, because they do not desire their good neighbours, the French, to bear the burden of European peace on their own shoulders exclusively. Germany is patently fortifying the reoccupied territory; she has no intention to withdraw the troops; nor does she desire, in the least, to refer the original bone of contention,—the Russo-French Pact,—to the arbitration of the Hague Tribunal. Her offer for a guaranteed peace of 25 years the French can scarcely treat seriously,—after the experience the world has had of the German contempt for international engagements, whether those forced upon Germany, or those entered into voluntarily by her. There is thus no explanation of the ominous calm on the frontier, except that both sides are preparing,—arming feverishly, fortifying hastily, laying in stores and ammunition, for a struggle of attrition, or a war of extinction.

French Elections

In France, indeed, the excuse of the pending national elections is much more substantial. The verdict of the French people will be pronounced on May 3 next, still about five weeks ahead. And though there have been recently no scandals about military unpreparedness, comparable to those disclosed on the eve of the last European War, the internal distractions of the French people in the last two or three years have been far too severe for any Government to take the plunge when a general election was in being. While France is recording the national verdict through the ballot-box, her people are forgetting their internal friction in the face of the grave national peril from across the frontier. No Frenchman, no matter what his politics, would treat this menace of the Nazis across the Rhine with contempt or indifference. And so it would not be surprising if all the internal differences are dropped or scrapped or laid into cold storage to make head against this common enemy. In France, it is unlikely to have an absolute majority of a single political party; but whatever Government is formed, after the elections, will have no division of opinion on the question of meeting the German menace. And France is backed in her resolve, as enunciated by her premier, by the decision of the Locarno Powers and the League Council. At the bar of international opinion, there can be no question but that Germany has brutally violated solemn engagements. And however much we may explain away the authority of such organisations of international opinion, the fact remains that in a long-drawn out struggle international goodwill might count. Italy, and Germany do not, however, think so; and so they are defying world opinion—with consequences that we live too near the scene of action accurately to appreciate.

Britain's Role

If France, thus, is only waiting for a convenient moment to teach Germany respect for international law and engagements; and if she is sure of support from other signatories of the violated treaty, the outbreak of hostilities can only be a matter of time. And no very long time, at that. The role of Britain is, at first sight, impossible to explain; and such explanation as has been offered or can be thought of only makes her conduct more indefensible. If she really wants to avoid war, and yet inculcate and enforce respect for international engagement she cannot follow a policy such as she has done, without exposing her to serious suspicion of underhand dealings, or secret understanding, with the manifest violator of international treaties. France seems to feel such a suspicion, though it would be obviously impolitic to give overt expression to such a feeling. And if the still deeper roots of the tortuous maze of British diplomacy lie in the feeling that, if only she keeps out of the conflagration when it breaks out, she will add to her own strength and importance, her friends and allies would naturally revise their opinion as regards the degree of dependence that can be laid upon British pledges. True, Imperial considerations, like the relations with Egypt, or the state of public feeling in India, may make headlong plunge into the vortex inadvisable; but it is not inconceivable that the Dominions would support, morally at least, any stand that Britain may make on the side of law and respect for international engagements. Even Egypt and India might be humbugged or hypnotised into acquiescence into the British policy, seeking to vindicate respect for international engagements, and the principle of collective security. But no one knows what influences are shaping John Bull's amazing mind; and so it is futile to seek a solution of the modern Sphinx's riddle,—the attitude of Britain in the event of open hostilities.

Russia And Japan

Russia and Japan are two other factors in the game; but the cables from those countries are too sketchy and misleading to found any opinion regarding the trend of politics in those lands. Russia would almost certainly be ranged on the side of those who would oppose the Nazis' blatant defiance of international peace. The present military junta in Japan might have real sympathy with Germany and her moves on the chess board; but whether it would help Japan to undertake engaging Russia on her eastern frontier what time that country was seeking an arbitrament with weapons on her western frontier, is a totally different question. Italy continues to claim victories in Abyssinia; and if peace is forced upon Ethiopia at a time like the present, when the active support of Italy is needed for their own ends by European Powers in Europe, it may be taken for granted that the poor, backward African State will have very little sympathy shown to it. But the march of events will be necessarily slow during the next four or five weeks; and thereafter there is no saying when the match will be applied to the overloaded magazine.

Frankly Speaking

IF—

"ROME, March 31.

Italy's gold reserve on December 31 was disclosed by the Governor of the Bank of Italy to-day as about £49,000,000 being a drop of £15,000,000 since October, since when the issue of statements has been suspended."

The message is significant and the figures tell-tale. And they also provoke some regret and keen exasperation. It is obvious that if the gold reserves of Italy dropped between October and December by fifteen million pounds, they must have dwindled to not much more than 30 million pounds by now. With credits internationally denied to her, a tightening of sanctions reinforced further by an oil embargo would have precipitated a multiple crisis in Italy by now and brought even Signor Mussolini to his knees before the League of Nations. But the League, on the other hand, has only encouraged him to defy not only itself but even elementary principles of humanitarian conduct.

A DEBATING CLUB.

The certified Finance Bill was subjected to unusually severe criticism in the Council of State, but as was only to be expected in a House composed as it is, the Bill was finally carried by a large majority. Mr. Syed Hossain Imam, who led the Opposition, pointed out that this was the third time a certified measure came before them during one year and bitterly remarked that it would be far better to abolish the Legislature than to impose upon it every time the decree of the Executive. Raja Ghaznafar Ali was not less bitter when he resented Government's reducing the House to the position of a dignified debating club. But this particular club seldom enjoys even the seeming advantage, enjoyed by most others, of adopting sound resolutions. Nor will things be appreciably better under the new Constitution. The Viceroy has enough powers under it to continue to treat the Legislature as a debating club.

JUVENILE OBSESSION.

The amazing outburst of Maharajah Sir M. N. Roy Choudhury, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, against Socialism deserves rather to be pitied than condemned. For the good Maharajah merely betrayed his colossal ignorance when he declared before a meeting of the British Indian Association that "the creed of Socialism is a creed of despair, divorced altogether from patriotism and morality, and absolutely against the laws of the land." This sounds more like a juvenile obsession than a clear-headed appreciation of realities. The Maharajah exhorted his audience to fight the new menace and, of course, expressed his own determination to do so. But may we suggest that the Maharajah and his estimable friends should, at least, take some trouble to find out what they are fighting against? It is a ridiculous pastime to tilt one's lance at the shadows, but we are afraid that it is exactly this kind of crusade upon which the President of the Bengal Legislative Council seems to be embarking.

LATE DR. VIEGAS.

Deserved tributes to the memory of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas were paid on Wednesday when a bronze statue in his honour was unveiled by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the retiring Mayor. Dr. Viegas, who served the city as a Municipal Councillor for nearly forty years, was rightly regarded as "a watch-dog of citizens' rights," as he was most vigilant and persisting in safeguarding the city's interests. It was by sheer dint of merit that he reached and long retained a high position in the public life of the city, and this fact should be both an example and an encouragement to aspiring young public workers. The outstanding traits in his character were a passion for service, which did not decrease with advancing years, and sterling honesty of purpose, which he would in no circumstances compromise. Public life needs many more such workers.

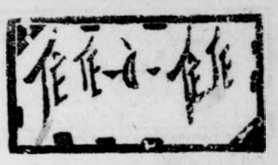
"Times Of India" And Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That the special Assembly correspondent of the "Times of India" is either a sundried bureaucrat or an anti-Indian jingo, any one who runs the lines can read. If, however, he were to content himself with a honest expression of his views about the debates in the Lower House, no one would quarrel with him. But that is not so. There is not an occasion when while describing his impressions of the events in the Assembly, this gentleman does not go out of his way to abuse and trounce the non-officials in general and the Congress in particular. In his description of the Ottawa debate he has beaten his own record and sees 'red' in everything. Unfortunately, the obliging editorial staff of the paper (who should, of course, know better in view of the ever-increasing Indian patronage that they are receiving) also go out of their way to headline the foolish views of their megaphone.

That the opposition of the Assembly is perfectly legitimate and based on the merits of the case is apparent to any honest observer. But our friends of the Anglo-Indian Press see "revolution" in everything. Every move, every criticism is a part of the revolution. They forget that every Indian Chamber of Commerce has opposed the Pact; there is hardly a businessmen who has not denounced it. Are all Indian merchants and businessmen anxious for a revolution?—people who so freely advertise in and patronise the "Times of India,"—people but for whose patronage, the paper will not be what it is. The average Indian newspaper reader feels that this abusing of Nationalist India has gone too far. It is, therefore, time that someone told them that a 'Halt' is necessary in their own best interests."—Yours, etc.,

R. N. CHOPRA.



ORISSA'S GOVERNOR IN CALICUT

Oath Of Allegiance Administered.

* * * *

—Headlines.

Will they never be able to find a better word than "administered"?

* * * *

In the Council of State Sir Frank Noyce said he did not believe "in artificial stimulus".

Now don't optimistically interpret it to mean that the Finance Bill did not receive the usual artificial respiration by certification. May be, Sir Frank likes doing things he does not like.

* * * *

Lala Ramsarandas said that by no stretch of imagination could it be contended that the power of certification was meant for routine application as had been done year after year.

Evidently he does not know enough about the official imagination or its elasticity.

* * * *

A horse named "Italy" did not run in a race it had been entered for yesterday.

* * * *

Horses are sensitive creatures. Perhaps he did not fancy his name.

* * * *

Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhari (may his name grow longer!), President of the Bengal Council, has started a campaign to stamp out Socialism.

Addressing the Calcutta British India Association, he said: "I would like to say that the creed of Socialism is a creed of despair, divorced altogether from patriotism and morality and absolutely against the laws of the land."

He could have made himself more clear and his argument more convincing to the audience if he had added to this formidable charge-sheet "And opposed to the intersts of the land-lords."

Need we add that this great land-lord was talking to an assembly of land-lords?

* * * *

The Karachi Corporation presented an address to the Sind Governor in the course of which the members extended to His Excellency and Lady Graham "a most cordial welcome on your landing on the shores of our city to assume the office of the first constitutional Governor of the province of Sind."

It was not quite fair to have rubbed in the "constitutional" nature of the Governor's office at the very outset.

* * * *

The entire Germany to-day resembles a strong fortified camp, says a writer.

And with Hitler at his incendiary job, we may soon hear of the camp fire too!

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian scribe bewailing "Poor Leadership Among Muslims" of Bengal, refers to the three most likely leaders, Minister Sir Nazimuddin, his brother and the Nawab of Dacca, his cousin, and regrets that three men cannot make a party.

So there is hope for the poor Muslims yet.

* * * *

We are profoundly relieved to be assured that the rumours of Cabinet split on the question of General Staff talks are discounted in London.

The question now arises: What is it going to split on?

* * * *

By the way, the meeting of British Ministers that was held on March 30 was rather conspicuous by the absence from it of ALL the Simon and MacDonald Ministers.

* * * *

"London, March 31.

Lord Eustace Percy has resigned from the Government. He states he is completely in accord with the Government's foreign policy."—Reuter.

Is that why he has resigned?

* * * *

"Well, Sambo", said the judge, "so you and your wife have been fighting again. Liquor, I suppose?"

"No, judge, she licked me this time."

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

President On Record Of Activities

The third annual general meeting of the Islamic Research Association was held at the premises of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday under the Presidentship of Mr. Ali Mahomed Mekhli.

At the outset, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee read the Annual Report for the past year which was passed after being duly proposed and seconded by Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and Father Heras respectively.

According to the report, the Association had 86 members on its rolls, and several eminent scholars as its Fellows and Associate Members.

The most important work of the Association was the publication of a series of pamphlets embodying the results of research.

The Treasurer's Report was read by the Honorary Treasurer Saif F. B. Tyabji and was passed, proposed and seconded by Mr. Fida Kassam Jamal and Father Heras.

AGA KHAN'S GIFT.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee speaking said that the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 bestowed on the Association by His Highness the Aga Khan made it financially independent. With the co-operation of the members, the Association could bring out at least one scientific book every year.

The Association's publications were entrusted to the Oxford University Press which enabled them to get world-wide publicity.

The ordinary members could help themselves as well as the Association by putting before it any problems that arose in their desultory or systematic study, and the association would be glad to help them. They should take advantage of that offer which he personally made to them.

The Association had helped its members in the above direction in a few instances, and it was one of the advantages of becoming a member.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Then Mr. Meckli delivered the following presidential address:—

Our Association has now completed three years of its existence, and I consider myself fortunate in having the opportunity once again of making some general observations, as President of the Association, regarding the work done and our future plans. I think you will agree with me that the publication of five scholarly works during a brief period of three years is in itself no mean achievement, particularly when we remember that, as I fully believe and as I am confident will be confirmed by all competent opinion, not one of the books published falls below the standard set by us. Four of them came from the pen of W. Ivanow, than whom none is more qualified to speak on the little known religion of the Ismailis. Syed Sulaiman Nadwi's name is a sufficient guarantee for any work to which he gives his name, and we are happy that this time he has traversed an unknown path, and given to us something on Arabian Navigation.

It is also undeniable that the public generally has appreciated the efforts of this modest Association in the task it has set before itself. Apart from generous reviews, both Indian and European, the press has been particularly kind and encouraging, and given to us all the publicity we sought, nay even more, it gave us generous praise. And in this connection I would be ungrateful if I did not mention the "Times of India" and the 'Bombay Chronicle" in particular, the papers which always announced our publications, and deemed them worthy of prompt, lengthy and appreciative reviews from competent pens. We offer our gratitude to the editors, and are glad that in the tumultuous existence of leading newspapers, between revolutions in China and stock exchange crashes in New York, these two papers have been able to find space for noticing a purely intellectual movement appealing necessarily only to a small minority. Their attitude gives us hope and encouragement, for it cannot but lead to a wider appreciation of our efforts by the intelligent members of the public, and thus conduce to the better fulfilment of the object for which our Association has been founded.

Publicity is one form of appreciation, another is material help, and we are gratified to find that our Patron has as usual given the lead in this respect to thinking Muslims in this city and in India. One very often meets with good wishes and handsome words, unaccompanied by any tangible act, tending to help us forward. His Highness not only gave us a donation of Rs. 1,000 last year, but I am extremely proud and happy to announce that he has made that grant annual, as he considers our work of great cultural value. The fears of some of us for the successful continuance of our work are thereby completely set at rest, and we can go on working with renewed vigour. It is not too much to hope that others will follow the lead given by the leading Muslim of India. For, is there any better way to foster the cause of Islamic civilization than by endowing a private and independent organization such as ours, for the publication of works calculated to increase the real knowledge of Islam? Today it is useless to ask people slavishly to follow the dictates of a religion the spiritual meaning of which they do not understand. Is it not better and healthier to show them the vista of Islam and its real culture, so that their hearts may be captured by the glorious vision they behold? It is with this object in view that we ask our wealthy Muslim brothers to come and help us on our way.

TWO BOOKS.

The two books published by us during the year were "Kalam-i-Pir" and "Arab Navigation." Without going into details I should like to make a few remarks about them.

Ivanow's edition of "Kalam-i-Pir" brings before us, for the first time, an early and authoritative text of the Persian Ismailis. From it we know much about their beliefs, tenets, general standpoint, ways of thinking. Instead of the vague and damaging statements made by the opponents of Ismailism, we have an authoritative work from the Ismaili point of view, both for the purposes of information and study as well as for scholarly criticism.

The second work by Syed Sulaiman Nadwi on "Arab Navigation" has caught the fancy of the reading public to such an extent that I need hardly make more than one or two observations. For the first time in Urdu a book has been published which gives with scholarly accuracy and in a lucid style information on this very entertaining subject. This is our best seller, and reviewers have vied with one another in praising it. The price that we have kept is so low that people wonder how we can offer a book of 200 pages, cloth bound and beautifully printed, for the modest sum of Re. 1.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

In this connection may I make an appeal to our members? The subscription we ask from our members is negligible, being Rs. 3 per year. Is it too much to ask 'every' member, be he interested in the particular publication or not, to purchase regularly a copy of each of our publications as they appear? He can obtain the publication at a discount of 25 per cent. off the published price. By this means two objects will be achieved: firstly, the Association will, to some extent, be helped financially; secondly, the member, even if he does not need the work himself, will possess a complete set, take a legitimate interest and pride in it, and perhaps by lending it to friends, make our work better known. Thus at a very small sacrifice the ordinary member can help us very materially. I do hope some of you at least will be able to persuade yourselves at the end of the meeting to give your standing order to the Secretary. The books published by us so far, 5 volumes, cost about Rs. 11; members can have them for Rs. 3 from the Secretary.

FUTURE PLANS.

This is the work we have done, what of the future? We have in hand three projects, the completion of which is eagerly awaited. I had spoken to you last year about Ibn Khaldun and the work of Dr. Daudpota, one of the members of the Committee, is doing on it. The work of translation, I am glad to say, is proceeding apace, and we hope to publish it in two years' time. Prof. Mohammad Habib (Aligarh), is an authority on the early Muslim period of Indian history. He has also promised to give us something soon. Mr. Ivanow has as usual something up his sleeve, and I do not know whether we shall have from him his Sufic work or some other learned treatise regarding Ismailism. Last but not least, our energtic Secretary, in addition to the somewhat colourless but all the same necessary work of organisation and routine correspondence, is hoping to place in our hands his translation of a Shi'ite Creed, the "Risala" of al-Qummi, which will throw a fresh light on Shi'itic beliefs. All these are works in hand, not dreams. And I will not presume to go further and tell you how in future I wish this association to develop. Let us do the work in hand, and the future will take care of itself.

In conclusion I should like to say how grateful I feel to all who have worked for the association. In the first place, let me thank the authors, W. Ivanow and Syed Sulaiman Nadwi, who offered us the fruit of their extensive labours without any material return. Secondly, the members of the Committee have worked with such zeal, efficiency and co-operation that I feel we are a happy family working for a common ideal. It fills me with great happiness to say that in a crowded life I have never come across such a band of devoted workers, so deeply attached to ane another, pursuing one single end.

Father Heras, who spoke at the end made a suggestion that the association should give more publicity to its activities and put itself on a more democratic basis, as there were many who were interested in Islamic culture.

Mr. Fyzee explaining said that an association like theirs was interested in quiet and solid research work, rather than simply being in the lime-light. They kept themselves in touch with almost all who were interested in the Islamic Research and Culture, and they had a large correspondence. They were doing all in their power and their circumscribed or limited scope. They would gladly consider his suggestion and follow his advice.

With a vote of thanks to the President and those present the meeting terminated.

HAUPTMANN'S EXECUTION POSTPONED

Grand Jury Wants To Examine Interesting New Angles Of Case

TRENTON, April 1.

Hauptmann's execution has been postponed by 48 hours.

The postponement is due to the intervention of Mr. Alleyne Freeman, Foreman of the grand jury considering the case.

Mr. Paul Wendel, a former Trenton lawyer, was last week alleged by detectives to have confessed to the crime which he subsequently denied.

The grand jury was sitting throughout the day considering whether they should indict Wendel on charge of murder, and has instructed the prison warden, Mr. Kimberling, to hold off the execution, as it wished to investigate the interesting new angles of the case.

Mr Kimberling said that he was not making any announcement at present, whether the execution would now be fixed for April 2. He was entitled to carry out the sentence any day this week, without the order of the court.—Reuter.

Cheers For Hauptmann

Roars of hurray for Hauptmann greeted the announcement through loud speakers that a respite of 48 hours has been granted. Thousands milled forward trying to break the police cordon and reach the prison entrance, while shouts of Hauptmann's fellow-convicts could be heard above the din.

The Grand Jury sat far into the night and are meeting again this morning.

Hauptmann's ultimate fate meanwhile is in suspense.—Reuter.

Last-Minute Efforts.

An earlier cable stated:—Judge Trenchard has refused the stay of execution of Hauptmann. Last minute efforts to obtain a reprieve have, therefore, failed.

NATIONAL WEEK AT VILE PARLE

Jayakar To Give Reminiscences?

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE: Wednesday.

At their meeting to-day, the Vile Parle Congress Committee decided to celebrate the forthcoming national week. Amongst the items of attraction are the Labour Day, the Ladies' meeting, the Students' Day, etc., where Mr. Gopalrao Kulkarni will address the respective gathering on the importance of the week in the national regeneration of India. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, I understand, will be approached to open the Week, whilst Mr. M.R. Jayakar, who was one of the members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to examine and report on the Jallianwalla and the Punjab tragedies, will be called to give his reminiscences and how they subsequently changed the whole national outlook under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The week will be closed with the Congress Day when after the flag salutation, the Marathi version of Pandit Jawaharlal's presidential address will be read to the public.

It is also arranged that the defects by way of omissions of names in the electoral roll will be rectified and the Congress volunteers will go round to make the roll as complete as possible.

HARTAL AT AMRITSAR

Sequel To Panic Consequent On Communal Clash On Ramnavmi Day

AMRITSAR, April 1.

Amritsar is panic-stricken owing to Hindu-Muslim tension which originated yesterday evening at 6-30 when the Muslim Mehdi processionists passing through the Hindu locality attempted to tear the decoration flags flown by Hindus being Ramnavmi Day. When the Hindus objected to their flags being torn a minor clash ensued in which brickbats were freely used resulting in injuries to one or two Hindus. Order was soon restored by the intervention of the Magistrate and police

Four Hindus including two injured were arrested and marched to the police station. Additional police force has been requisitioned and posted at strategic points at 11-15 p.m. The Ramnavmi procession was stationary at Nimakmandi Chowk and the processionists refused to budge an inch unless arrested men were released. Later the arrested men were released on bail but the procession was abandoned.

Hindus are observing hartal today and the business localities present a deserted scene

HINDUS GIVE UP PROCESSION

AMRITSAR, April 1.

The Hindu procession which had stopped at Chowk Nimakmandi last night dispersed at about midnight as a large crowd collected there and insisted that the procession be given up.

This morning many Hindus proclaimed a Hartal and Katra Ahluwalia Gurubazar and Karmondeorhi and the Satta Markets of Nimak Mandi did no business. Hindu shops in other localities however were open.

Local authrorities have strengthened police arrangements and have also requested that the military should be ready to assist should necessity arise. Perfect peace, however, prevails. The Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and some other officers remained for some time at the Kotwali.

HINDUS' COMPLAINT

At a public meeting of Hindus, the chief complaint appeared to be that while they were beaten in a Hindu locality, two of the Hindu residents were injured, some Hindu shops were attacked and two persons were arrested, yet the police made no arrests "from the other community". Inquiries showed that the police did arrest one Muslim but in the confusion he managed to escape and the police are now looking for him.

A case of alleged rioting was registered at the Kotwali and further investigation into the matter is proceeding.—A.P.

AMRITSAR INCIDENT...

Anti-Communal League Appoints Inquiry Committee

AMRITSAR, April 1.

Besides three Hindus who were arrested yesterday and subsequently released on bail in connection with the disturbance in Karmondeorhi, the police have been able to trace some Mahomedans, including the one who had escaped. They have not however been arrested so far.

The Anti-Communal League held a public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh, when Dr. Kitchlew and other leaders deplored yesterday's incidents. The meeting passed a resolution characterising the unpleasant incident as undesirable from the country's point of view, and appointing an inquiry committee consisting of Sheik Sadiq Hassan, Dr. Santram Seth Radakishen, Pandit Kundanlal and Sardar Sohan Singh Josh.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held in Nimakmandi to-night, when the arrest of three Hindus was criticised. Later at night, the Hindus marched in a procession through the city announcing a hartal for to-morrow. At the junction of Karmondeorhi Bazar, Sabunian Fazandali, a Muslim boy of 12 had received a minor injury. According to his statement, he was beaten by a Hindu with a lathi. The Civil Surgeon examined the boy at the Kotwali. Another version of this incident is that some brickbats were thrown from the top of a mosque on the Hindu procession, and that one brickbat hit a boy who however is unable to identify any one.

Several leading non-official Hindus explained to the processionists the necessity of maintaining peace and advised them to disperse. Police arrangements in various bazars have been further strengthened, magistrates, honorary and stipendiary and municipal commissioners being asked to sleep in the police stations for the night. The situation is perfectly quiet.—A.P.

SURPLUS IN BRITISH BUDGET

Year's Revenue Exceeds Expenditure By Nearly £15,500,000

LONDON, March 31.

The Treasury has announced a surplus of £2,541,000 in 1935|36; revenue £752,920,000 and expenditure £749,979,000. Thus the expenditure is £16,000,000 and revenue £18,500,000 over the estimates.

Estimates of the year just ended have not provided for payment to the statutory sinking fund, but as the authority to borrow for these payments is not exercised, and the expenditure figure includes £12,500,000 paid by means of sinking fund towards the redemption of debts, the year's revenue really exceeds the expenditure by nearly £15,500,000 the largest sum ever received on this head.

The customs and excise revenues exceeded the estimate by nearly £8,500,000.

The floating debt is now £782,-170,000 as compared to £8,33,380,-000 of the previous year.—Reuter.

"INDUCED TO ABDICATE BY FRAUD"

Claimants To Swami Narayen Sect "Gadi" In High Court

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Acharya Pande Shri Radharaman Prasadji Laxmiprasadji Maharaj against Pande Shri Anandhrasadji Shripad-Prasadji and others for a declaration that he was the rightful heir to the "gadi" of Vadtal in Kaira District.

"INDUCED TO ABDICATE."

The plaintiff stated that the founder of the Swami-Narayan sect, Swami Shajanandji Maharaj, built a temple at Vadtal dedicated to Laxmi-Narayan. He was a celebate and, retiring in 1822, installed his nephew Pande Raghuvir Prasadji on the "Gadi" of Vadtal, executing a "lakh" (document) regulating the succession in the male line of the descendants of Pande Raghuvir Prasadji. If an Acharya had no son, it was the practice to adopt one and nominate him as his successor.

The plaintiff alleged that his father, Laxmiprasadji, who was adopted by Acharya Viharilalji succeeded to the "gadi", and in 1909 when he was a minor, he was fraudulently induced to abdicate it, by the manager of the temple and others. The first defendant's father then succeeded to the throne, and after him, the first defendant.

The defendants contested the plaintiff's claim, denying his allegations.

The other defendants are members of the Managing Committee of the Temple.

DINNER PARTY TO NARIMAN

Tribute To His Work As Mayor

Messrs Mohanlal Dafteri and Babubhai Dalal gave a dinner party at the "Mina" restaurant on Wednesday in honour of Mr. K. F. Nariman on the eve of his retirement from the mayoralty. A number of prominent Congressmen and other prominent citizens were present. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, presided and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Nariman as a Mayor. Mr. Nariman, replying said he specially valued the appreciation of his work by Congressmen. When he became a Mayor he had publicly stated that he would resign his mayoralty if at any time he felt that his duty to Congress conflicted with his work as Mayor and he was glad that no occasion for such a conflict arose. He had not regarded the Mayor's chair as merely place for personal honour but as a means of doing civic service.

Kanakalata-Namboodri Dance At Capitol

The Kanakalata-Namboodri performance of dance and song at the Capitol attracted a large audience on Wednesday night.

The dances of Namboodri were examples of finished art. Kumari Kanakalata had many 'encores.' Particular mention must be made of Kirat-Arjun.

The programme is varied every day. A detailed review by Our Art Critic will appear in to-morrow's issue of the "Chronicle."

Split In British Cabinet Denied

"Entirely Unfounded" Rumours About Prospective Resignation Of Members

LONDON, March 31.

It is learned on good authority that all the rumours of prospective resignation of the Cabinet members, owing to the differences of opinion with regard to the Locarno White-Paper, are entirely unfounded.

It is emphasised that the White Paper of the Cabinet is a document for which all sections of the Cabinet take the responsibility and there is no split on the policy.

The Ministers are all agreed that Britain has certain commitments with regard to the Locarno Pact and the Cabinet shall exercise a close and complete political control over the staff-talks when they begin and the extent of the talks must be strictly defined.

There are differences of opinion with regard to the talks, particularly, with regard to the questions of the times, their procedure and their scope, hence there is a disposition to proceed cautiously at present in order to reach the most satisfactory and generally agreed decision.—Reuter.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY RESIGNS FROM GOVT.

LONDON, March 31.

Lord Eustace Percy has resigned from the Government. He states he is completely in accord with the Government's foreign policy.—Reuter.

"Appointment Not Intended To Be Permanent"

In his letter of resignation, Lord Eustace Percy points out that the appointment was not intended to be permanent and opines that its continuance into the new financial year was not justifiable.

When Sir Thomas Inskip was appointed Minister to co-ordinate defence, it was thought that Lord Eustace Percy might be offered an important sub-division of the work, such as organisation of supplies, but this was apparently not intended.

The resignation of Lord Eustace Percy will not affect the stability of the Government. His post will not be filled.—Reuter.

HITLER ON RUSSIA

Bolshevism is an Asiatic (!) conception of the universe, is destructive and destroys every value! —("Prager Presse").

AN "IN-LAW" CELEBRATION

Texas Sets Apart A Day To Honour Much Ridiculed Parent By Marriage

In the United States, that land of numerous special "days" and "weeks," both mother and father have their annual day of remembrance—the one in March, when carnations are worn in her honour and she receives presents of fruit or flowers, and the other in June, when Pop steps into the limelight and gets a necktie, as a small token of filial affection (writes a correspondent). It has, however, been left to a community down Texas way to set aside one day in the year for the public remembrance of that other parent (by marriage), one's mother-in-law, in order "to remove the custom of making her the butt of jokes and to place her on that pedestal of affection and respect she so richly deserves." The observance takes place in the first week of March, and last year the whole town, with the active support of the Mayor and the Governor of the State, enthusiastically joined in the celebrations, which included salutes from guns, open-air music, speeches, luncheons, and a procession five miles long through the streets.

Sweet-peas are the official emblem of the "day", and twenty-five thousand bunches of those were sold last March for buttonholes, bouquets, and shop-window displays, thus creating a demand which should, and does, bring in the floral industry as strong supporters of an occasion where sentiment and good business harmonise so nicely. "Mother-in-Law Day" has not spread far beyond the confines of its birthplace, but as it is only in its third year one cannot expect it to sweep even half of the North American continent just yet awhile.—"Manchester Guardian."

Bombay Governor's Message To Sind

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has issued the following farewell message to Sind:—

"For the last 89 years Sind has been administered from Bombay. During this period Karachi has grown into a great port, and Sind has been developed by the greatest irrigation system in India. To-morrow, this long and happy association will have come to an end, and Sind will enter upon its course as a separate Province.

"While Bombay may claim, with pride, its share in the advancement and expansion of Sind, it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the services rendered by Sindhis to Government. In particular I would mention the work done for this Government by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah both as Minister and Member of Council, and more recently by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who has been Minister in my Government since the former vacated his office. I am extremely grateful for the loyal and efficient co-operation I received from both of them.

REGRETFUL SEPARATION.

"Personally, I cannot help a feeling of great regret that I shall no longer be officially connected with a part of India who preserves so much of the manners and customs of the past, and has such engrossing and peculiar problems of its own. My official associations with Sind have always been most agreeable, and, from a purely personal point of view, I will retain the pleasantest memories of the great kindness and hospitality I have received at the hands of the many friends I have made in the Province. I shall always have the interests of the people of Sind at heart and follow their development under the new conditions with undiminished sympathy.

"It is my heartfelt wish that the new Province may prosper and flourish."

The Reception Committee of the 25th session of the Hindi Literary Conference has elected Messrs. Brijlal Biyani, Chhaganlal Bharuka and Kasturchand Jain to represent the Committee at the Bharatiya Parishad.

PHOTOGRAPHING AN ECLIPSE

Astronomers From All Corners Of World Proceed To Far East

Scientists who are hoping to photograph the total eclipse of the sun in June are beginning to leave for eastward parts. The track of totality is from Greece across the Black Sea, the Caucasus, Siberia, Manchukuo, and Hokkaido, Japan. One party, under Professor J. A. Carroll, of Aberdeen University, is going to Siberia. A second party, bound for Japan, is under the leadership of Professor F. J. M. Stratton, Professor of Astro physics at Cambridge University and Director of the Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge, who left London on the first stage of his journey. His party, which is going to Kamishari near, the north-east coast of Hokkaido, will include several other Cambridge scientists, Dr. T. Royds, the Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory, South India, a missionary scientist, Mr. G. H. Marsden, Principal of the London Missionary Society Scott College at Nagercoil, and a number of British residents in the Far East.

Professor Stratton told me before he left that they will have 117 seconds in which to photograph the eclipsed sun by means of long focus cameras spectrographs and polarigraphs, and they hope to obtain much new information about the outer layers of the sun's atmosphere, which can only be seen when the moon cuts off the glare of the bright disc of the sun.—"Manchester Guardian."

DEHRA DUN RECORDS SHOCK

'Quake Felt 3,900 Miles Away

DEHRA DUN April 1.

The Survey Seismograph recorded an earthquake shock of great intensity at 7-45 a.m. to-day.

The disturbance occurred about 3,900 miles away.—A. P.

In league football, Third division, Northern Section, Rochdale beat Walsall by 6 goals to 4 on Tuesday.

Bombay Without Taxis & Lorries

Drivers And Owners Carry Out Their Threat

Not A Single Car On Street: Firm Resolve Not To Accept 6-Anna Tariff

The taxi-drivers and owners, who have closed down their business temporarily pending an agreement with the Police Commissioner, Bombay, have appealed to Lord Brabourne, setting forth their grievances and requesting His Excellency to interyene in the interests of the taxi-trade in Bombay.

Meanwhile over a thousand taxi-drivers and owners will march to the Police Commissioner's Office from Gowalia Tank, yesterday morning, and ask the Commissioner for a reply to the representations sent to him on their behalf regarding the reduction of the taxi tariff.

The taxi-drivers who have gone on "strike", have been exhorted to maintain unity and remain peaceful throughout the progress of the "strike."

The above measures were decided at a meeting of over a 1,000 strong held yesterday morning at the Esplanade Maidan.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, speaking at the meeting, said that the present dispute arose because the taxi drivers were willing to ply their taxis at the rate of 4 annas a mile, but the Commissioner of Police was unwilling to accede to this rate. The unity of the drivers and owners was the only deciding factor in the issue, and if that unity was not maintained, the drivers would have to go out of the profession instead of carrying on with loss.

If all the constitutional methods for securing their grievances were exhausted, they would be left without an alternative but to close down the trade as a last resort.

They had struck not because they wanted to accede to the public demand of a taxi-rate of 4 annas a mile. It was only a fortunate coincidence that the public demand and the taxi-drivers' desire to reduce the rate, were identical. The public should not think that the taxi-drivers had agreed to this rate, as yielding to their wishes. It was a happy coincidence and that was all.

The measure of public support would be best indicated from their attitude towards the taxi-drivers in their present demand.

Not For Retaliation.

Mr. Liaqat Hussein, President of the Taxi-drivers' Union, said that the Police Commissioner should give a hearing to their representations. In reality, they had gone on strike not as a measure of retaliation, for they knew that the taxi-drivers were weak and the police strong. They had peacefully closed down their business as they could no longer run it at a ruinous rate as announced by the Police Commissioner.

Messrs. Ali Akbar Khan, Sirdar Singhjee, Jamshedjee and Lal Miya taxi-drivers addressed the gathering.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the Union kept an open door and was willing to negotiate with the Commissioner on the present dispute, that an appeal be made to His Excellency to intervene in the interests of the trade and that the drivers should maintain perfect peace, and remain firm till an agreement was reached.

Not A Taxi To Be Seen

There was not a single meter-taxi seen in the whole city and the stands were empty.

This morning there will be a meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan, from where the drivers will march to the Commissioners' office to ask for a reply to their demands and representations.

POLICE "UNCONCERNED"

A "Chronicle" representative who visited Police Headquarters learnt that the police authorities view the strike situation unconcerned. They are not particular whether the taxi drivers ply for hire or go on strike.

As the new official year began yesterday they are anxious that all the cars in the city including the taxis conform to the rules laid down by the Government regarding the registration. Even if the taxi drivers want to resume plying for hire, they cannot do so legally without first subjecting their taxis for the usual test and examination and also paying the registration fees first. Any attempt on their part therefore to ply for hire otherwise will result in their prosecution.

So far only thirteen taxis are allowed for hire, since only so many owners have got their cars tested and duly examined by the police authorities last week.

There are 959 taxi cars in the city out of which not one was seen plying for hire to-day. It is stated that the 13 cars already passed were plying for hire in the city and doing bumper business, but none of them was seen on the road during the day. The taxi-owners have an additional grievance in the fact that the fees for registration have been almost doubled.

The motor lorries were also on a one-day strike as a protest against the enhanced taxation.

TAXI DRIVERS' FIRM STAND

Struggle To Be Continued Till Demands Are Conceded

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on behalf of the Council of Action, writes:

In an official statement issued by the Council of Action, it is stated that all taxi drivers and owners of Bombay are firm in their determination and with the exception of some three or four taxis, none is plying for hire. The Council of Action deeply regrets that even these three or four should attempt to carry on business when others are not plying.

The Council of Action hopes that the appeal made to the that the appeal made to the authorities will be sympathetically considered. The taxi-owners will continue their struggle till the demand is conceded. The members of the Council of Action have been keenly watching the interest of all the drivers in Bombay. It is expected that the public of Bombay will hold a public meeting with a view to sympathising with the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay.

The Council thanks the Press of Bombay for so ardently supporting the men's demand.

Finally the Council appeals to the four or five drivers who are carrying on business to sympathise with their brothers who are fighting for their cause.

Talpade Elected Schools' Committee Chief

Mr. M. N. Talpade was elected chairman of the Schools' Committee, for the year 1936-37, at its meeting on Wednesday.

There were two candidates for the chairmanship and their names are: Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. A. R. Gole.

Dr. K. J. J. Cursetji, the retiring chairman, in announcing Mr. Talpade as elected chairman, declared the result of the ballot as follows:

Mr. M. N. Talpade 8 votes; Mr. A. R. Gole 6 votes.

The new chairman, in a brief speech, thanked the members of the Schools Committee for the honour done to him and outlined the task that lay ahead of the Committee. By the noble efforts of the retiring Chairman, the Committee had been able to secure a grant of 32 lacs and there were now over 300 schools and over 62,000 children under its supervision. The Committee should now direct its efforts in spreading primary education in the City and enforcing compulsory primary education in "F" and "G" Wards.

With reference to Mr. Nariman's scheme of liquidating mass illiteracy, he said that co-operation was wanted by the members of the Board. He hoped and wished that the Schools' Committee would acquit itself in all these directions.

EXTRA B.E.S.T. BUSES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

As soon as the taxi-strike was declared, extra B.E.S.T. buses were run last night till a late hour. Enquiries however show that the "strike" had not caused any increase in traffic late last night on the extra-service. The company are running their additional 'buses to-night also.

BOMBAY GOES TAXI-LESS

Close-Down Complete From Colaba To Matunga On Wednesday

By 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, nearly 1,000 motor-taxis, in Bombay city hooted their horn for the last time in the official year, and raced for their garages. An hour later, the old year ended for them, and the licenses had expired. The owner-drivers were not taking any chances, and by the time they had their taxis safely driven to the garages, the "Strike" commenced.

Near the cinemas, theatres and restaurants, men were hailing for taxis but in reply they found the horse-drawn victorias pulling up near them, the 'gharrywallas' laconically responding with their raised whips. They then realised that the "strike" was on, that they would have to pay fancy prices for the gharries, or that they would have to take the 'bus.

The B. E. S. T. Company promptly arranged a few more 'buses on the line, but the fact was not so well-known, and the 'Buses ran almost empty.

TAXI-LESS CITY.

Thus the sun rose on Wednesday morning on a taxi-less Bombay. Suburbanites, who did not care to go through the morning papers, were amazed as they poured into the city, to find gharrywallas responding to their call for a taxi.

The taxi-drivers on their part met at the Esplanade Maidan and decided to send a representation to His Excellency and to march to the Commissioner's Office on Thursday, for a reply to their representation to the Police Chief.

Men and women who were the patrons of the city's taxis, had to wait near street corners and signposts for their 'buses, throughout Wednesday. The taxi-stands, hitherto humming with the noise of engines, as each car moved off with a customer, were empty and silent.

The legal requirements which a taxi-owner has to fulfil, have themselves contributed towards a complete closedown. Under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the vehicle tax must be paid before the car could move in the streets. The taxi must then pass through the usual tests, before, the license is issued and above all the taxi-tariff is fixed at 6 annas.

STOPPAGE COMPLETE.

What else need induce one to close down his trade, especially when one is nervous, that he may lose in this line? Thus it was, that from Colaba right upto Matunga, not a single taxi was seen moving about. The passengers from the moffusil were surprised, when they were told they would not get a taxi. Around the compound of the Police Commissioner's Office, where the motor-taxis used to cling about at all times in the day, gharrywallas moved onto the kerb-side with hope and expectation. On the Cumballa Hill, the motor-taxis, with their familiar silver-haired, bespectacled drivers, providing a useful link between the busy Warden Road and the far-off Nepean Sea Road, gave place to a handful of Victorias, with their lamps blinking in the growing darkness, as the night slowly descended. Near Grant Road, and Sandhurst Road, small groups of animated drivers collected and talked in whispers. At Parel, off the K. E. M. Hospital, a small strip of unused land, over which formerly stood the long line of taxis, bore eloquent testimony of the thorough nature of the strike.

The Union leaders are as optimistic as the close-down was complete. But the police have started the game of "wait and see," implied in the extension of license period till the end of May. Will the taxi-drivers stand out this period? Will the public of the city have to go without taxis during this period, if the owner-drivers make a united stand?

NO ROOM FOR BLACK LEGS.

It is clear that there is not much scope, for what is called in strike parlance, "black-legging." The present close-down is not in the nature of a labour-strike, where lorry-loads of "black-legs" under protection are always waiting round the corner. This is a case of suspension of a particular trade in the entire city, in the field of transport.

The taxi-drivers suspended their trade throughout Wednesday without any further development in the situation. The Council of Action met in the evening to consider future programme and dispersed a little later.

Mr. Hadi who was appointed Treasurer of the Indian Cricket Team touring England, left Hyderabad (Dn) on Tuesday evening for Bhopal on the invitation of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, to join the team which leaves Bombay on Saturday (4th April). —United Press.

Look Round The World

FOLLY OF MANDATORY SYSTEM

Failure Of France In Syria

(BY MONSIEUR MARCEL PRUNIERES)

The recent troubles in Syria that have sprung up suddenly like volcanic erruptions have not only exposed the French Imperialism but have in one way laid bare the folly of the mandaory system advocated and encouraged by the League of Nations.

It was foreseen long ago and has now been fully realised that the mandatory system by which a crtain imperialistic Power obtained the privilege of controlling a so-called 'backward' country for a fixed number of years, was bound to prove a failure so far as political point of view was concerned. For this would, by the very nature of things not only tempt the controlling to exploit as much as possible the resources of the 'backward' country within that particular period allotted to it thereby adopting methods much worse than those in case of ordinary colonial countries, but to try to prolong the period of the mandate. The hope that full autonomy will be granted to the 'backward' country in due course has proved to be a chimera.

The nationalist movement in Syria is of no recent date. It is indeed as old as the grant of the mandate.

It is difficult to foesee whether the French authorities will now take sufficient measures to repair their reputation in the international opinion by fulfilling the demands formulated by the Syrian nationalists.

Syrian Demands.

The "Nahar" of Beirut has put forth certain claims which appear quite justified. It asserts that, according to the text as well as the spirit of the mandate, the country had been granted a constitutional regime and it is, therefore, but natural that they should ask the new President to put this constitution into force so that the country should at least act as an apprentice for full sovereignty This right had been granted by the Treaty of Versailles and constitutes the very basis of their existence as an independent state

It further demands that there should be a revision of the fiscal system which at present is unevenly distrnbuted.

The respect for the local government should be restored and the Syrian leaders who are holding the power in name only should be endowed with real esponsibility. The economic situation should also be improved so that depression in agriculture, commerce as well as industry should be brought to an end.

The people should have a voice in the tariff policy of the country, of the full share in the revenue quota of which it has been unjustly deprived. The conventions entered into with various privilged companies should be revised, public instruction should be organised in a manner compatible with the conditions prevailing in Syria. It also demands various other measures to be taken with regard to the personnel etc. of the administration which it alleges to be not only highhanded but extra-ordinarily corrupt.

Whether all these demands will be accepted by the French Government cannot yet be foretold. The Syrians are, however, trying their best to forget their party squabbles and form a common front against the government. They have carefully watched the recent happening in Egypt and are closely following in the Egyptian's foot-steps.

Wanted A Leader

There is, however, one thing that is unfortunate in Syria of to-day. This is the absence of a Nationalist leader of premier order who may act as a unifying force for all Syrians of whatever party.

As "L'Echo de Syrie" declared sometime ago, "a dictator is indispensable to every nationalist movement. Egypt during its last Wafdist movement had one such leader in the personality of Saod Zaghloul Pasha. Zaghloul is dead but his position has been occupied by no less undsputed a leader than Nahas Pasha. It is difficult to find any such personality in Syria. Such a man was Hanano but he is dead. It is not possible to see who will replace him to-day or in the near future.

Bhuleshwar Congress Office-Bearers

The first meeting of the members of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee met on Tuesday at 9 p.m. (S.T.). The office-bearers for the year were elected as follows:—

President:—Mr. Nagindas C. Master.
Vice-President:— Mr. Lilavati Munshi.
Vice-President: Mr. Manibhai Desai.
Hon. Secretaries Messrs. Gajendranath Sherma and Manibhai J. Sheth.
Treasurer:—Mr. Gunvant Brahma.

JAWAHAR AND SHIVAJI

Afzal Khan Incident In Book Was Written From Memory, Says Pandit

POONA, March 31.

The Editor of "Chitramaya Jagat" sends the following letter received by him from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Congress "In connection with the controversy that is going on in Maharashtra about the remarks made by Pandit Jawaharlal on Shivaji."—

"Dear Mr. Deogirikar,

"I have received your letter of the 12th March only to-day on my return from Delhi. A few days ago some one else drew my attention to the criticisms in the Maharashtra Press on my remarks about Shivaji meeting Afzal Khan. Previous to that I did not know anything about it. I am very glad that you have written to me on this subject and given me extracts from books which go to show that my statement was wrong. This is a matter of special pleasure to me as I have always been distressed at the thought that Shivaji would have been accused of improper behaviour. As that doubt has been removed from my mind now, I feel happier.

As for my book, you must realise that it was written in prison, without reference books or authorities. Very largely I had to rely on my memory or my notes of odd events. It was inevitable that serious mistakes should creep in such a book. I could not possibly be very scholarly or accurate. I have been looking forward to friends to point out these mistakes to me so that I can correct them in a future edition.

The book, as you know, covers a vast field and I do not presume to have studied in any detail the whole course of human history. I have tried to understand the main forces and have laid stress on them, for minor incidents I had to rely on my memory of what I had read long ago from books mostly written by foreigners. I can quite understand friends in Maharashtra resenting what I had written about Shivaji incorrect as it was, but I wish they had given me a chance to correct myself. Now that this has been done I gladly acknowledge the error and shall correct it when the occasion arises for issuing a new edition.

You can give publicity to this letter or extracts from this letter if you so wish."—United Press.

MARITIME FUTURE OF INDIA

R. I. N. Commander Recalls Ship-Building Activity Of Bombay

The course of evolution by which, a little log that went along timidly hugging the shore, developed into giant liners like the "Queen Mary" and the "Normandie," which could brave the stormiest seas, was traced by Commander R. G. McClement, R.I.N., in the course of a lecture on "Evolution of Ships," delivered on Wednesday evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. Captain Davies, R.I.N., presided.

The lecturer said that there were three stages in the evolution of snips, the Manual Stage, the Sails Stage and the Steam Stage. The earliest ship was perhaps nothing more than a mere log of wood. With a dug-out burnt in, and paddled by feet and later perhaps by an oar. The next stage was reached when a number of logs were strung together into a raft. The raft introduced three new elements, namely, space, dryness and provision for luggage. There was also an alternative means of propulsion in the sails.

The third step in the process was a boat. It introduced the element of shape. It was about 1100 A.D. that ship building received a fresh impetus by the discovery of the Mariner's Compass. The years 1700 to 1800 A.D. were the golden age of the sails. It was at this period that India had a prosperous ship-building industry and many fine ships were turned out at the Bombay docks.

Iron was first used in 1863. That and the use of the steam engine completed the story of the ship's development.

Concluding, the lecturer said that there was ample evidence to prove that ancient India was a maritime country. He hoped that history would repeat itself and that India would regain her position as a ship-building country. The starting of the Mercantile Marine by the Government of India augured well for this hope.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Passengers' Hardship On s. s. Dayavati"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper there was published a letter written by Bhogilal B. Kampani. This appeared under the heading of "Passengers" Hardships on s.s. "Dayavati".

References are made in this letter to the B. I. S. N. Co. and as this Company has no interest in the steamer we would request you to publish a correction.—Yours etc.,

MACKINNON MAKENZIE Co.
April, 1.
Agents.

Rashtriya Stri Sabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In January 1933, various bodies such as the B. P. C. C., Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Desh Sevika Sangh, etc., were declared illegal by the Government and many other institutions of the country which were striving for the country's cause were also declared illegal. But it is astonishing to find when all other institutions are made legal by now, the Rashtriya Stri Sabha should still remain illegal together with the Desh Sevika Sangh. May I ask the reasons of only these two institutions remaining still illegal?—Yours, etc.,

RATANBAI L. MEHTA.
Bandra.

Hindu New Year Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Panchang" or the Hindu Calendar with astronomical mathematics of movements of planets and a general forecast of the year is issued on Chaitra Shudha or Gudi Padwa. A very big number of Hindus rightly celebrate this New Year day of Shalivahan Shaka by raising a symbolic flag outside in front of their houses.

Hence it will be an act of justice if the day is included in the list of Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act" from next year, as all other religious sects enjoy a holiday on their respective New Year days. It may be argued that a New Year day is allowed in "Diwali" holidays, but it is mainly a commercial New Year day and according to the Panchang, Chaitra Shudha 1st is the proper New Year day.

I am not one of those who would wish for too many holidays, but honestly believe in the interest of justice this should be declared a Holidays from next year. —Yours, etc.,

P. K. APTE,
Joint Secretary,
Hindu Maha Sabha, Bombay South

Re-Elect Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The mayoral election is fast approaching and that fastest convention will deter the Corporation from re-electing Sjt. Nariman to the Mayoral 'gadi' Sjt. Nariman filled the post of the Mayor of Bombay as very few of his predecessors have done. The public has appreciated his services. Will the Corporation do its duties by re-electing him? The convention has been broken once. Some years back, it was the turn of a Christian to be the Mayor but the Corporation somehow elected Dr. Javle. Sjt. Nariman's services are too well-known to the city. It seems that there are three contestants for that coveted Mayorship of 'Urbs Prima in Indis'. Will the contestants think it worthwhile to withdraw and urge Sjt. Nariman to continue his services to the city? The Staff Correspondent of 'The Chronicle' has well said that Sjt. Nariman has put new life into the Corporation and galvanised its activities.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Mr. Chitale's Nationalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The speech delivered by Rao Bahadur Chitale on the resolution of Mr. Wadke was most amusing. Did he speak for the Nationalist Party? Are we to understand the word 'Nationalism" in the sense in which the Rao Bahadur Chitale seems to understand it? Does the Nationalists outside the Bombay Council want to congratulate Lord Willingdon on his regime? Is it because certification was the breath of his nostrils? Is it because he threw aside the opportunity of meeting Mahatma Gandhi for the creation of a peaceful atmosphere? Is it because he refuses to allow patriots like Subhas Bose to return to their motherland? And yet the Rao Bahadur waxed hot on the resolution and is supposed to have represented the Nationalist Party in the Council.

The most comical portion of it was when he reminded the House that Mr. Tairsee did not belong to the Nationalist Party. But did Mr. Tairsee claim that he spoke for the Nationalist Party? When did he claim that he belonged to the Nationalist Party?

If that was not so, it will be interesting to know as to why the Rao Bahadur went out of his way and disclaimed any connection with Mr. Tairsee.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. GADRE, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader.

Nasik, March 31.

teeth that sparkle and charm

You, too, can have them—if you know this secret about removing film

Brushing with ordinary dentifrices can never give you the gleaming white teeth you envy. Only brushing with an effective film-removing dentifrice can do that. For film is the sticky, gummy coating that forms on teeth, obscures their natural beauty. Even worse, it glues to teeth the germs and acids associated with tooth decay. You must remove that film.

That's why we urge you to use Pepsodent, the special film-removing teeth paste. For Pepsodent contains a cleansing and polishing substance that is unexcelled in removing film from teeth. Yet it contains no grit—nothing to injure tooth enamel.

So if you want whiter, brighter teeth remove film the *safe, effective* way—with Pepsodent Tooth Paste.

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If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

CHANDRIKA BRAHMI OIL

ASTHMA
***ENDED* IN**
10 MINUTES
HAY FEVER · BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
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Thirteen thousand doctors can't be wrong. Two million patients can't be wrong. The efficacy of "Ephazone"—the ONE real, tried and proved remedy—is an accomplished fact. "Ephazone" brings ease in 10 SECONDS—relief in 10 MINUTES. "Ephazone" restores easy natural breathing. IN 10 MINUTES it ends that awful gasping for breath. In 10 MINUTES it stops that terrible choking feeling. In 10 MINUTES it stops watering from the eyes and nose. In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" accomplishes that which, a few years ago would be called a Miracle. Thousands of grateful sufferers owe their present happy existence to "Ephazone." Remember: "Ephazone," acting swiftly and safely, NEVER FAILS.

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ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES

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Containing further convincing proof of the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone" in all cases of Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and other Lung and Chest disorders. Write NOW to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Insist on "EPHAZONE." Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 258, Bombay.

Severance Effected With Feelings Of Regret

(Continued From page 12)

Camp to His Excellency the Governor went on board the 'Indus" when it drew alongside.

Governor Lands

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Graham and party disembarked at 8-30 a.m. A salute of 17 guns announced to the city that the new Governor had stepped ashore.

The Governor-Designate and Lady Graham were received at the wharf by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, the Commander, Sind (Independent) Brigade area, the Officer Commanding the Aircraft Depot, India, the Mayor of Karachi and the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

Administration Of Oaths

The Chief Secretary to Government advanced and requested permission to read the Royal Warrant. Having read it he bowed and retired.

The Judicial Commissioner of Sind Mr. G. Davis, advanced and administered the oaths.

Address Of Welcome.

The Mayor of Karachi, Kazi Khuda Bux, with His Excellency's permission, read an address of welcome, detailing the city and presidency's urgent needs. His Excellency gave a reply in suitable terms. All present rose as His Excellency rose to reply. The Mayor of Karachi then presented the Councillors and principal officers of the Corporation to His Excellency.

The Mayor of Karachi, Kazi Khuda Bux, read the following civic address to His Excellency which was presented in a beautiful casket:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We the Mayor and councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi, respectfully extend to Your Excellency and Lady Graham a most cordial welcome on your landing on the shores of our city to assume the office of the first constitutional Governor of the Province of Sind under the new regime. As the premier city and capital of Sind Karachi may well say that her welcome is on her own behalf and also on behalf of the whole province.

Karachi's Reputation

The city that you are entering is described by visitors as one of the healthiest and cleanest cities in India and we are endeavouring our best to maintain this reputation. The city is comparatively of modern growth but those who saw its future in the early days on account of its geographical position, its equable and healthy climate and its harbour facilities must have but only dimly perceived what heights the small fishing village would attain 80 years thence. Its rapid development is reflected in its phenomenal increase in population which has risen by 262 per cent. within a space of 50 years, the present population being estimated at 239 lakhs. An important seaport town with considerable import and export trade (import Rs. 24.44 crores; export 24.91 crores) with a vast hinterland, as a railway terminus, as an important military station and as the aerial gateway of India, the Government, the Municipal Corporation, the Railway and the Karachi Port Trust have all contributed their share in making of the city as it is to-day.

The harbour has spacious berthing accommodation for a large number of ships both coasting and foreign. The improvements and extensions were carried out during prosperous times which gave promise of continued and increasing progress, but to-day, we are sharing the general economic depression. We, however, feel that we have already turned the corner and that better times are ahead of us. As the aerial gateway of India, we have had the honour of welcoming world-reported flyers who winging their flights from distant shores, have landed in our city on their way to other lands and climes. As the world becomes more air-minded thanks to the work of pioneers in the field, and travelling by air becomes as common as by land and sea, this city will still grow in importance.

Civic Body

The Municipal administration of the city is carried on under a special Act the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933, framed on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the City of Rangoon Municipal Act which is designed to provide efficient administrative machinery for the municipal Government of the city. Though the city is of modern growth, the corporation is not without its legacy of having to clear the slums of the city.

The older quarters were built without a preconceived plan or considerations of sanitation and health, and we spend more than Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs every year in opening up congested areas and providing squares and roads by a regular process of acquisition according to a sanctioner alignment scheme. Medical relief to the poor, free or at a nominal cost, is provided for in the Municipal General dispensaries and hospitals, 12 in number. The Municipal maternity homes in conjunction with the Karachi Health Association which receives a grant-in-aid from the municipal corporation, and doing useful work in the direction of child welfare.

While providing for curative measures, we have not lost sight of the value of preventive measures in the shape of mosquito brigade, precautions against plague and epidemics, etc. The cost of medical relief both preventive and curative works out to Re. 1 per head which is higher than that in other large cities but we consider the amount well spent. The city contains a number of gardens, parks, and recreation grounds in various quarters and a spacious museum. The new quarters are laid out with proper attention to sanitation and health. We have modern road surfaces with a total length of 140 miles which are lit by electricity. In the field of compulsory primary education, we are doing what we can with the resources at our disposal and the limited grant paid by Governments. 17,500 pupils (12,000 boys and 5,500 girls) at present receive education in municipal schools (boys schools 89 and girls schools 39) and besides there are private aided schools imparting instruction to 9,000 pupils. Much more still remains to be done.

After the civic address the procession was reformed in the order in which it entered and His Excellency and Lady Graham left the Trooping Shed in procession. All present rose as His Excellency rose from his seat and remained standing until the conclusion of the National Anthem.

SIND'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

New Governor's Sympathetic Assurance Of Solution

The first public utterance of H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham on assumption of the office of Governor of Sind, this morning, was his reply to the municipal address. His Excellency in the course of his reply expressed the hope that he would look forward to basing the administration of his government on mutual understanding and sympathy Continuing he said:—

"If I needed any reminder of the multiple prominence of your city by land and by air, I should find it before me in the distinguished gathering representative of so many different interests, which have done us the honour of meeting us here to-day. On this unique occasion, when you are not only welcoming the Governor of your Province, but are also taking part in the inauguration of Sind as a province of British India, you have wisely chosen to constitute yourselves a mouthpiece not only of the city of Karachi but also of this Province of Sind.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

At the same time I agree with you that you could not fittingly maintain silence about a matter which affects your city vitally, and though this is a matter which must receive the most careful consideration of my Government before any conclusion can be reached as to the proper method of solving the problem, I can assure you now that I fully realise that difficulty in your water-supply must operate as a clog on the development of your city, and that removal of this impediment is a matter of primary importance to all the parties concerned in the advance not of Karachi alone but of Sind as a whole. With your other municipal activities, and particularly with the work of re-conditioning older and less healthy parts of your city and uplift of your poorer citizens by opening to them paths leading to higher standards of living, my wife and I will make ourselves fully acquainted in due course." —A. P.

LET'S RETAIN UNION OF HEARTS

KARACHI, April 1.

His Excellency then read the message which he had received from the Governor-General incorporating a message from His Majesty.

Proceeding His Excellency said: "You will, I am sure, agree with me that one of my earliest official acts should be to convey to His Majesty a message of gratitude and devotion from the people of Sind.

UNION OF HEARTS

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has, I understand, already published a message to the people of Sind, for which we are all very grateful. And here I wish to say one word about Bombay. A bond which has existed for so many years cannot be severed without some feeling of regret. Though between Sind and Bombay there has been effected a partition by metes and bounds, let us retain with Bombay a union of hearts, and let us look forward to standing with Bombay as sister States in the great Federation of India. Next let us remember that on the other side of India another new province is being inaugurated, and let us send our good wishes to the people of Orissa.

You, Sir, have spoken in more than generous terms of the hope which you repose in me, and I trust that I may not fall below your expectations, though I am fully conscious that you have planted my goal on a lofty eminence."

NOT AN IDLE PHANTASY.

"Of my desire to satisfy those expectations and reach that goal you can have no doubt. We all have our dreams, Sir, and the dream which we all have of Sind is of a land rich in the harvests of its fields, rich in its forests and rich in its breeds of horses and cattle and of a land rich also in industries and commerce, reached repeat reared on the foundation of its primary wealth. By reason of the natural resources of the country, reinforced as they are by that magnificent enterprise—the Sukkur Barrage—, ohr dream of Sind is not an idle phantasy, but a clear vision of our country as it might actually be. To the realisation of that vision I stand dedicated not only for the term of five years, which is the allotted span of a Governor, but also fore such further period of life as may be granted me, and I ask all the people of Sind to join with me in this act of dedication, because without persistent and devoted co-operation of all sections of people efforts of Government cannot achieve full measure of success. We have been awarded the status of a province, let us show ourselves worthy of the award by surmounting through our united efforts obstacles which lie before us and winning for our province the appellation of a happy valley." —A. P.

LEADERS' VIEWS

The attitude of the various communities, parties and interests to separation was revealed in the course of interviews by representative citizens to the Associated Press.

Mr. Kazi Khuda Bux, the Mayor of Karachi, declared: "Sind is on the eve of a great event. As a separate Governor's province, there will be open to the people of Sind, opportunities of work for a greater degree of material and moral progress and happiness of the province. We will have from the day of the inauguration of the coming reforms a democratic form of Government which will throw greater responsibilities on the people and their chosen representatives.

Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, a corporator, who has rendered valuable service to Muslims of Karachi, stated: "The separation of Sind will usher in a tremendously big change. It is an evolutionary revolution, which has been achieved quietly and is a triumph of British political institutions."

The Hindu view was voiced by Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal, ex-Mayor, and president of the Sind Hindu Association: He said, "Sind has been constituted a separate province. It will serve no useful purpose to decry separation. All thinking people should direct their energies to get the best out of the situation. A serious responsibility has been put upon the shoulders of the people of Sind."

CONGRESS VIEWPOINT.

The Congress point of view was elucidated by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Indian National Congress. He said: "I do not share the feeling of many Hindus and Muslims that to-day April 1st, 1936, the date on which Sind has been constituted into a separate province, will make any material change, in the even tenor of the lives of most of the 39 lakhs of Hindus and Muslims living in the province.

"The event of separation will mean no improvement in their lot. A few more jobs to Muslims, a few loss to the Hindus, a temporary setback in the efficiency of the administration, a few attempts at educational and economic advance which will fail for want of funds, will be the features of the first few years of Sind's separate life. This need not worry anyone overmuch." But what struck him as the dominant feature of separated Sind was the fact that it would still remain a part of a subject country, till the people of Sind in conjunction with the rest of India strove for the attainment of the national goal.

He appealed to the Muslim leaders if they wished to retain power in Sind, to win the goodwill and support of Hindus. At the same time his advice to the Hindu leaders was that their security and progress would best be safeguarded by a policy, not of hostility to, but adjustment with, the Muslims. "To both," he concluded, "my joint request is not to forget their country in the midst of communal quarrels."—A.P.

END OF CIVIC DEADLOCK

Jubbulpore Municipal Election Petition Turned Down

JUBBULPORE, March 30.

Orders were passed to-day by Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in the sensational and interesting Municipal election petition case. The Commissioner after hearing the evidence and arguments of both parties rejected the application and held the non-applicants election valid.

It may be recalled that Messrs. Deviprasad Srivastav, Anitiul Hadi Premnath and Sheo Shambhu, four unsuccessful candidates in selection of six co-opted members, filed as application against Mr. G. S. Mehta and five other successful rivals, of whom five were Congressmen, praying for setting aside their selection on grounds of some alleged technical irregularities. In view of the filing of this application the Minister intervened and the election of office-bearers was stayed indefinitely.—United Press.

ABANDON ANIMAL SACRIFICE

BENARES, March, 31.

Propaganda for the abandonment of goat sacrifice ended today after nine days of Navaratra. Very few goats were sacrificed this year. Two bathces of volunteers were arrested by the police and were later set free. An appeal urging the Hindus of the U. P. to give up animal sacrifice was issued over the signatures of 108 prominent sanyasis and pandits. A similar appeal was also issued by Pandit Malaviya. Meetings and processions have been organised in this connection.—A P.

"Armoury Raid" Echo

DIBRUGARH, March 31.

A message from Sadiya says that Devendra Sen and Bijoy Sen, two accused of the Chittagong Armoury Raid case, who had been absconding, were arrested by the Assam Frontier police on Tikak Hill in Sadiya frontier tracts. They were produced before the Political Agent, Sadiya, who remanded them to hajat.

Arrangements are being made to send them to Chittagong.—United Press.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

Cuttack Witnesses Installation Ceremony

CUTTACK April 1.

His Excellency Sir John Hubback was installed as the first Governor of the newly constituted province of Orissa this morning when at the Durbar Hall of the Ravenshaw College, Mr. P. T. Mansfield, Chief Secretary-Designate of Orissa read the warrant of appointment and Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court administered Oaths of Allegiance and office to His Excellency.

Immediately following his installation His Excellency was the recipient of a joint address from deputations representing the Oriya Peoples' Association, Orissa Landholders' Association, Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Orissa Mahommedans' Association and the All-Orissa Domiciled Bengalees' Association.

Replying to the addresses His Excellency in the course of his speech, read a special message from His Majesty the King-Emperor which he had sent through H. E. the Viceroy together with the Viceroy's own message.—A. P.

Allahabad Varsity Union Purse For Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD March 31

The Allahabad University Union which sometime back received a telter from Mr. Mahadeo Desai expressing Mahatma Gandhi's inability to decide then about the accepting of the purse and address from the union has got another communication which says that the Mahatma may accept the purse and welcome address from it, in case the Union authorities decide on presenting it at Anand Bhawan where the Mahatma will be staying during his stay at Allahabad. However the Union authorities are still optimistic and efforts are being made to persuade Gandhiji to come to the University for receiving the address and purse.

IT WILL SOON BE
FIFTY YEARS

since men and women first experienced the benefits of a nightly drink of Bovril. To-day, the number who take a bed-time drink of this world-famous energiser, runs into millions.

These millions of men and women find Bovril a great restorative and a strong safeguard against illness. They are proving what doctors have long found by tests in private practice and confirmed by clinical experience—that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT —DRINK
BOVRIL

"Wakefield Patent Castrol proved as reliable as an Austin"
Austin

"10,000 miles in a fortnight under ordinary road conditions, without an engine stop, is an exacting test and one calling for perfect lubrication of all reciprocating parts.

The Austin car which recently successfully completed such a test under R.A.C. observation proved on examination of the engine parts that practically no wear had taken place, and that lubrication had been most efficient and economical throughout the long run; in fact, the Wakefield PATENT Castrol used proved as reliable as an Austin." — *Sir Herbert Austin.*

REDUCES CYLINDER WEAR AND OIL CONSUMPTION

WAKEFIELD PATENT Castrol MOTOR OIL
IT COSTS NO MORE

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 18 POINTS DOWN

Selling Pressure From Local And Foreign Interest

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER HIGHER

Wheat Easy But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, April 1.

On Wednesday crosssrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy on account of considerable selling pressure from local and foreign interests.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER HIGHER.

London gold was steady but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on good weather report. Other commodities were steady, metals were firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange exhibited more cheerful disposition but the enquiry was rather limited. Giltedged securities kept steady on moderate demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	10.99
To-day's opening	10.95
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	10.81
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 1.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	5.89
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 197

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 1.

Cotton showed an easier tendency following considerable selling pressure from local and foreign interests while the expectation of liquidation of Government loan cotton in consequence of an increase in the capital of the commodity Credit Corporation further depressed values. Weather conditions in the west were somewhat unsettled and very cold.

Trading in July commenced at 10.95 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. The market declined on lower Liverpool cables, foreign selling and liquidation under the influence of which prices gradually gave way with July touching 10.89. At this level the market was somewhat steadier but in the absence of any special enquiry prices showed little headway.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.81 with a decline of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.32/11.32) 11.29/11.29
July	(10.94/10.94) 10.96/10.93
October	(10.27/10.26) 10.30/10.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.05) 6.07
American July	(5.92) 5.94
Egyptian May	(8.68) 8.69
Egyptian July	(8.50) 8.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 1.

Broach cotton for July/August delivery moved between Rs. 200-8 and Rs. 198-12 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 199 with New York futures about 12 points down. Broach April May was Rs. 2 lower.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 1.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/8, 49/8 and 49/7 some steadiness prevailed on scattered buying but the demand on the whole was rather disappointing in the absence of stimulating foreign cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/10, 49/10 and 49/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12 and 34/12. Prices eased slightly on some selling and liquidation influenced by discouraging outside cables and closed quiet at Rs. 34/11(34/11/6 and 34/11/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,249
Linseed	45,847
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	835
Gingellyseed	98
Poppyseed	145
Groundnuts	13,129
Castorseed	5,055
Rice	16,670
Myrabollams	2,908
Cottonseed	2,914
Gram	2,153
Joowar	1,784
Bajree	1,049
	Tons.
Coal	1,118

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	4.95 1/4
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.95 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 1.

Previous closing	4.95 5/16
To-day's opening	4.95 13/16
To-day's closing	4.95 3/8
Difference	+00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 1.

Previous closing	75.15
To-day's opening	75.15
To-day's closing	75.10
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 1.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/8 and then eased to 4.95 5/16 on the lack of support but eventually developed steadiness touching 4.95 9/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 13/16.

Franc opened at 75.15 and then fell to 75.13 but subsequently the rate showed steadiness on official support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.10

LONDON SILVER

London, April 1.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 15/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 1.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, April 1.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 1. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 3/4) 5.67
New York on Bombay	(37.43) 37.44
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan	(62.56) 62.56
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

May	73 1/2d.
July	75 1/8d.
October	74 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 31.

May	dol0.95 1/2
July	dol0.85 1/4
September	dol0.83 7/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar. 31.

July	2.79—5
September	2.79—5.
December	2.74—5.
January	2.54—5.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut May—	
Opening	40 0 6
Highest	40 3 9
Lowest	40 0 0
Closing	40 3 0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	7 2 6
Highest	7 2 7½
Lowest	7 1 9
Closing	7 2 6
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	19 12 6
Highest	19 15 9
Lowest	19 12 6
Closing	19 15 3

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 1.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 73 and July 74 3/8 in the absence of any important demand. Trading was quiet and prices moved in a narrow margin with operators awaiting developments in the European situation.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 1.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.95 1/4. Prices eased to-day on favourable weather reports inducing considerable selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 1.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£211 1/4 buyers £211 1/2 sellers. Steady) £213 buyers £213 1/4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers. Steady) £16 5/16 buyers £16 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 5/8 to £41) £40 5/8 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, April 1.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

India and speculators bought. China bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop April-May (£19 7/16) buyers) £19 1/2 value.

Dunlop April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning April (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and sellers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

October (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 11/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April-May (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 1.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 1.

Wheat May	4 6 3
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed Septerber	7 8 6

The tone was steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 31.

Messrs Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

LATEST PRICES.

	£	sh.	d.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	2	13	9
London Tin Corporation	0	8	7½
Turner & Newall	3	16	0
Associated Electric Industries	2	7	0
Attock Oil	1	0	0
Associated Portland Cement	4	5	9
Electric Supply Corporation	3	5	6
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0	14	9
Beira Railways	1	3	0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2	16	6
Marconi International Marine	1	13	6
Callendar's Cable & Constn	4	1	6
General Electric Ord.	3	18	3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4	4	4½
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1	3	9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol.	6.	
Malayalam Plantations	1	12	6
British Burma Petroleum	0	8	0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1	13	9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1	6	9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	15	9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0	3	3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	10	0
(3 months) 23 per cent. p. a.	0	10	0

Internationals Very Active On Stock Exchange

CABLES AND WIRELESS ISSUES FIRM

Tin Firmer Due To Visible Supplies Being Below Expectations

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 1.

STOCK EXCHANGE: A break in recent clouds appeared owing to good results of the financial year together with improved political outlook.

Giltedged securities were steadily sought after.

Among industrials bright spots were cable and wireless in anticipation of preference distribution.

Internationals were very active.

Tin was firmer as world visible supplies are below expectations.

Wall Street was firm and active especially rails and industrials.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday March 23,	£97 1/2
Tuesday, March 24	£97 1/2
Wednesday, March 25,	£97 1/2
Thursday, March 26	£97 1/2
Friday March 27	£97 1/2.
Monday March 30,	£97 1/4
Tuesday March 31,	£97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 1. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally showed brighter sentiment but business was only moderate. Foreign bonds were better. Internationals and home industrials generally and Kaffirs were firm on renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 5/8) £85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 5/8) £116 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £107

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 5/8) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8

Hydro Electric (£8) £8

Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (45-6) 45-6

Imperial Chemical (38-7 1/2) 38-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-4 1/2) 9-6

Woolsworth New Ford (121-7 1/2) 121-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£90) £87 ex div.

Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 39-7

University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3

Ford Motors (33-3) 34-0

Cable Wires (£7 3/8) £7 5/8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 122-6

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-1 1/2) 155-0

P and O S N Company Defd (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2

Distillers (99-6) 99-6

Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9..

British Celanese (12-3) 12-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-9) 64-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Western Limited Ordinary (25-1 1/2, 25-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (48 7/8) 49 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 1. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101) £101

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 (£120) £120

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6.

Donaro Tea (47-0) 47-0

Empire of India Ceylon (30-6) 30-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0.

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0

Rand Iman (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8

Moddar New (50.0) 51.10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6

Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2 91-3

Burma Oil (97-6) 98-1 1/2

Mexican Eagle (11-10 1/2) 12-6

Shell Transport (90-0) 90-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48) £48

L M Ford (£23 1/8) £23 1/8

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£23 7/8) £24 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 1.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 3/8) dol 68 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 35

U S Steel Common (dol 64 3/4) dol dol 65 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) dol 128

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: April 1.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Baroda of 4499 reg tons Capt L Nicoll arrived from Birkenhead via Portsaid and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Tapti of 2914 reg tons Capt C E Bryne arrived from Barry via Portsaid and Aden with cargo of coal.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's oil tanker s s British Glory of 4159.32 reg tons Capt W F Gore arrived from Abadan via Rangoon in ballast.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Bhutan of 2911 reg tons Capt W L Harris arrived from London via Southampton, Marseilles, Port-Said and Aden with general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: April 1.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt A G Fishley sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line s s Lichtenfels of 4594 reg tons Capt T Vozt sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

B I S N Coy's s s Barjora of 1908 reg tons Capt J L Ruddiman sailed for Basra via Verawal and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: April 1.

The following steamers entered for loading on 1-4-36:—

S.S. Pres Adams (F F C & Co) for Europe and American Ports

„ Viceroy of India (M M and Co) for Europe and American Ports.

„ Sumatra Maru (O S K) for

„ Sumatra Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 9 0
March shipment	4 3 0
April/June shipment	4 3 6
July/Sept. shipment	4 4 3
Ready Saraya	13 5 3
Ready Kesar	13 8 0
Spot Java	F.3.90

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Parliament Of Religions To Be Held In Bombay In May

In connection with the birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, which is being celebrated all over the world, a parliament of religions will be held in Bombay in the first week of May with Sir S. Radhakrishnan as the President. The Central Celebration Committee, of which Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir J.C. Bose, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. M.R. Jayakar and other foremost Indians as well as savants of Europe and America were members, have decided not only to publish a Centenary Volume—entitled "The Cultural Heritage of India,"—in two parts of 1,000 pages each, of double crown demy octavo, but also to found, among other important things, an Institute of Cultural Fellowship and a Fund for diffusion of mass education on vocational and industrial lines as well as for works of relief.

Swami Sambuddhananda, the organising Secretary of the Celebration Committee, has come down to Bombay for collection of funds. Bombay occupies a position of pre-eminence not only in industry and commerce, but also in her response to the call of suffering humanity. It is to be hoped that her citizens will not lag behind in supporting a cause which is noble and augurs well for the future of our country.

Exam. For Recruitment To Indian Police

With reference to the recent notification of the Government of India announcing a general competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Police, the Bombay Government state that the Public Service Commission will hold the examination in Bombay on September 1 and the following days with a view to filling two vacancies in the Indian Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Candidates must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1912 and not later than the 1st August 1915. These age limits can in no way be relaxed. Applications are required to be submitted in the prescribed form. The last date for the receipt of applications is May 1. Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Candidates from Sind will be admissible to compete at the examination to be held in Bombay for the Bombay Selection Area this year.

Sind Under Bombay 'Varsity

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April, 1936, the Province of Sind shall be included within the territorial limits of the University of Bombay.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged and moderate business was put through. In coals Equitables showed some improvement while others kept more or less unchanged. Teas were dull with limited business. In miscellaneous Burn and Company ordy. recovered from recent fall and quoted at 261/8 while Sugars continued firm

Government Securities:—Three per cent. Loan 1941 103/14; three per cent. new Loan 1951-54 112/7 small lot; five per cent. U. P. Government Paper 97/1; three and a half per cent. Loan 1947-50 106; four per cent. Loan 1960-70 small lot; five per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 113/8.

Banks:—Ballygunge fully paid 193; Bengal Central Bank 10; Imperial Conty. 370; Reserve Bank 125/8; Hoshiarpur; Doab Branch 95/8 small odd lots.

Coals:—Bengal 266/8 small lots: Equitable 31 small lot

Jutes:—Anglo-India 370 small lots; Auckland 178 small lots; Auckland pref. 135; Bally 173 small lots; Barnagore 128 small lots: Belvedere 330; Fort Gloster 459/8 Howrah 43/4; India 288 small lots; Kamarhatty 461; Lawrence 390 small lots; Menga 22/8 small lots; Naihati 348; Standard pref. 129/8; Union 382 small lots; Waverley ordy. 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Agra Electric 131. Rawalpindi Electric old 22/8; Burn and Company ordy. 261/8; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Bengal Paper ordy. 103 small lots.

Sugars:—Balrampore old 17/12; Balrampore new 5/14 small odd lot; Buland 14/8; Gaya Sugar 103/8; Raza 16/12.

Teas:—Betjan 22/12.

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent. 1915-42 Chowringhee Property 100; five and a half per cent. 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property 100. five per cent. 1920/24/45 Sijua Jherriah Power 100/8.—A. P. half.

ALL-INDIA LEGISLATION WANTED

To Prevent Adulteration And Spurious Drugs Manufacture

In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, on the need for an All-India legislation for control of adulterated or spurious drugs, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce invites attention to the necessity of an early and effective piece of General Legislation in order to put a stop to the spread of adulterated and spurious drugs which to-day have reached considerable proportions. The circular gives the case of the seizure in Bombay last year of quantities of drugs with counterfeit labels of well-known manufacturers, and stated that adulteration is practised not only as regards drugs made to British Pharmocopoeial Standards, but also of other known and approved medicines sold in large quantities.

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address this to you to invite your attention to the necessity of an early and effective Central Legislation in order to put a stop to the spread of adulterated and spurious drugs which has reached considerable dimensions to-day. As a concrete example it may be stated that only last year quantities of drugs with counterfeit labels of well-known manufacturers like the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., were seized in Bombay. Not only is this the case with respect to drugs made to British pharmacopoeial standard, but it is also the case in respect of drugs which are not recognized by British Pharmacopoeia but being known and approved medicines sell in large quantities. Biological products such as Sera, Vaccines, preparation from animal glands, hormones and complicated organo-metallic compounds containing assenic, antimony etc., made by reputed and world-renowned firms often undergo deterioration in efficacy after importation due to climatic conditions and defective storage arrangements. Manufacture and standardisation of these are at present left to private enterprise and there is no check by State in this Country as in others. There is indeed very great need for early action in this behalf. In other countries the toxicity of each of such complicated and potent preparations is tested before the same are allowed to be put on the market and no license is granted to any firm until it is definitely ascertained that the firm has the necessary equipment and personal both qualitative and quantitative for the purpose. The public as well as the manufacturers of genuine drugs need to be protected in this Country. If the patient does not benefit from Pharmacopoeial drugs when these are not up to standard and runs risk in cases of deseases like pneumonia etc., badly prepared and untested Organo-metallic compounds are positively dangerous and they may even result in fatalities. The medical Council in England have described absence of State control over such products as "a source of grave danger to the country."

There is no law at present which directly prevents adulteration or ensures confirmity to recognised standard of purity and potency. Even if there are some sections of (a) Indian Penal Code (b) Indian Merchandise Marks Act and (c) Sea Customs Act which could be invoked in this behalf, in actual practice they have proved of little or no value.

In any scheme of control of the manufacture of drugs in the interests of genuineness, purity, and potency, both the Central and Provincial Governments will have to co-operate and play their parts. Not only there must be an all India Legislation, but there must be a vigilant agency to collect and test samples in State laboratories. Although this arrangement may mean expense in the beginning, it may well prove a source of revenue later on. It will ensure conformity to proper standard and guarantee purity and potency of drugs and thus do a good deal for public health and for the cause of indigenous manufacture of genuine drugs.

Attention of Government of India was drawn to this subject to adulterated and Spurious drugs and the danger they involved to public health by the Hon. Sir Haroon Jaffer in the Council of State and by Sir Henry Gidney in the Legislative Assembly some years back; the Indian Drugs Inquiry Committee set up to investigate the matter and make recommendations, reported in 1931 and made valuable proposals; but Government have not found it possible so far to take action on them.

The Committee have therefore to press for a very early action by Government of India in this be-

Sudden Spurt In Cotton

Wall-Street Covering And Trade Buying

FAIRCHILD ESTIMATES ACREAGE 32,970,000

Nearly 30 Per Cent Planted

SHOWERS OVER WESTERN BELT

BOMBAY, April 1.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was rather dull until closing when it suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by Wall-Street operators. Bombay was an important contributant to a three to fourteen points rise.

Fairchild estimates area under cotton cultivation 32,970,000 acres and of which nearly 30 per cent is planted. Latest advices indicate that some showers have fallen over the Western cotton Belt. A cable received here states that plans for the disposal of loan are under consideration.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 10.94. During the early part of the day there was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline of 2 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.92, which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active short covering and Trade as well as Bombay buying which improved prices by 7 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 11.72c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 4 points. at 11.84c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 5.89. There was scattered trade calling with local business. Offerings were light and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.48d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one point. At the close May was quoted 5.29 and July 5.17.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed one to four points up and Uppers were - to 6 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Under slightly better enquiry the Alexandria cotton futures market ruled steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points while Ashmouni contracts gained 2 to 3 points.

GOVERNMENT COTTON.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The New York market advanced on short covering and foreign buying in which Bombay figured prominently.

Politically, the German representatives visit to England is favourably viewed as it is believed he may be entrusted with some proposals of a more conciliatory nature.

The following cable is to hand through Reuters:—

'A speeding-up of Government's plans for the disposition of loan cotton is seen in the House of Representatives' passage of a bill for an increase in the capitalisation of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The measure now goes to the White House for signature."

With the discontinuance by the Commodity Credit Corporation of loans to farmers on their holdings and the Government's new plan for the speedy arrangement of their disposal, the tightness in the spot situation should gradually ease off.

The drought in the South-West shows signs of being broken as some showers are reported with more rain expected.

Pending a clearer idea of the farmers' reception to the Government's benefits for land retirement, we prefer purchases only on good setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (6 p.m.)	10.99+10
New York July lowest (12-01 p.m.)	10.92+03
Liverpool July highest	5.94+03
Liverpool July lowest	5.90—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange service cabled as under:

Estimate world consumption all cottons during February 2,238,000 bales. America: Sales unfinished poor; finished improved; mill activity holding well. England: Turnover moderate. Continent: Little changed. Japan: Sales above production.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—March 31st:

Fairchild estimates acreage 32,970,000 acres; planted now thirty per cent. Wall Street covering at close.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. New York cable:—

30th March: May liquidation and hedge selling against purchases of pool cotton. Trade fixing best support.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

30th March: Basis is strengthening. Old crop scarcity of contracts until pool is ready to sell May. Drought continues. Consumption is increasing. Think prices will advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Scarcity of contracts. Demand just before close is attributed to bear speculators covering notwithstanding showers in some sections over western belt.

New York: Think technical position of new crops strong especially October. Favour buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 31.

May	11.32+.03
July	10.99+.10
October	10.32+.09
December	10.28+.10
January	10.30+.12
March	10.37+.14
Middling Spot	11.72+.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 31.

May	11.24+.03
July	10.87+.03
October	10.26+.09
Middling Spot	11.84+.04
New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May	11.32
July	10.94
Noon Call.—	
May	11.31
July	10.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

April	6.17+.04
May	6.08+.04
June	6.00+.03
July	5.94+.03
August	5.82+.03
September	5.69+.05
October	5.60+.03
November	5.54+.03
December	5.54+.03
January	5.53+.03
February	5.52+.02
March	5.52+.02
Middling Spot	6.48—.02
10-12 a.m. Quotations:—	
July	5.91
October	5.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—	
May	8.72
July	8.54
October	8.46
November	8.24
January	8.12
March	8.06
F.G.F. Spot	9.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Stapple)	5.30
Fine "	5.45
Superfine "	5.60
OOMRA.—	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	5.35
Superfine "	5.50
Choice, "	5.65
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Mar 31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/4

PRODUCE

London, March 31

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	Nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	30/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 1

Following a further rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 199/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 198/8 on longs realising profits. There was no enquiry but Broach J/A was fairly steady at Rs. 201/4. The undertone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened unchanged. In the local market Broach A/M. was steady at Rs. 199/4 with short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	198 8 0
Broach J/A	201 0 0
Oomra May	182 8 0
Oomra July	182 0 0
Bengal May	149 8 0
Bengal July	147 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 1.

	Bales.
Broach A/M.	900

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P. ...	164	160	155	152
Punjab ...	164	160	155	152
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185 ...
C. P. No. 1	208	205	202	199 ...
C. P. No. 2	200	197	194	191 ...
Broach No. 2	...	207	204	201 197
Punjab-Ame.	...	217	214	211 207
Surat	...	249	246	243 239
Rajpipla	...	242	239	236 232
Navsari	...	254	251	248 244

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 1.

100 Nanalal Manilal Amalner 180
123 Viram Ladha Neemuch Bhavbhav
100 G G Kesha and Co. Shirpur 5 1/4 on
56 Japan Cotton Susad 188 1/2
51 Japan Cotton Purna 188
81 N. Rajaram Ghatanjin 18 on
100 A. Damodar Nandurbar 180
100 Premji Harji Palej 5 1/2 on
50 Bombay and Co. Mansa 6 on
150 Japan T and Co. Bolda 180
82 Breul and Co. Pusad 188
100 Japan Cotton Pusad 8 on
200 Langli and Co. Amreli 7 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal Superfine	160/162
Bengal Fine	153/155
C. P. 1 Fine	198/200
C. P. 2 Fine	192/194
Arvi Fine	194/196
Ellichpur Fine	191/193
Berar Fine	187/189
Khamgaon Fine	187/189
Mulkapur Fine	184/186
Khandesh Fine	177/180
Jalna/Sailu Fine	185/187
Burwah Sanavad Fine	189/190
Mathia Fine	172/177
Dholiera Fine	199/204
Broach Fine	203/207
Punjab/American	204/213
Sindh-American	204/214
Cambodia	254/259
Compta Good	229/234
Westerns	214/219
Miraj	209/214
Kampala	319/320
Jinja	314/316
New Manza	296/304
Jagadia Ankleshwar	241/244
Surat	251/254
Navsari	257/259

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	1,152	231,352
Central India	2,923	217,294
Barsi and Nagar	281	122,537
Hyderabad-Gaorani	88	26,979
Berar	1,562	250,811
Central Provinces	1,247	75,892
Total Oomras	7,253	924,865
Dholera	991	74,611
N.-W. Provinces	70	60,764
Rajputana	319	55,478
Sind-Punjab	3,158	386,022
Broach	10,657	160,463
Coompta and Dharwar	292	14,098
Westerns-Northerns	233	18,187
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	25	8,747
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,136
Egyptian and African	1,450	137,094
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	24,448	1,862,974

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.	30-3-36	This year.
Europe	6,483	311,457
Japan and China	21,824	742,903
Coast Ports	500	18,840
Up-country by Rail	...	124,146
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,750
Total	28,807	1,209,096

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, April 1.

Yearly Teji Mandi on Broach July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 15
Yearly Teji on Rs. 210 July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 5
Yearly Teji on Rs. 215 July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 4
Yearly Mondi on Rs. 185 July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 3
Yearly Mandi on Rs. 175 July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 1¼
Monthly Teji Mandi July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 7
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 1¼
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi July/Aug. 1936	Rs. 1¼
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji July/Aug. 1936	Re. 1
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi July/Aug. 1936	Re. 1

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 1

	Opening.
April	194.90
July	195.60
October	196.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 1

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/4
Banks selling T T	268 1/4
Banks buying T T	265 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	565
Banks buying T T	575
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 31st ultimo	4.95 3/8
Japan/London 1st instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 1st instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 1st instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 1st instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 31st ultimo	75.13
London/Belgium 31st ultimo	29.27
London/Switzerland 31st ultimo	15.21 1/2
London/Berlin 31st ultimo	12.32
London/Stockholm 31st ultimo	19.39 1/2
London/New York 31st ultimo	4.95 5/16
London/Amsterdam 31st ultimo	7.29 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 31st ultimo	£7-0-8
Silver London Ready 31st ultimo	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 31st ultimo	19 13/16
Silver New York Ready 31st ultimo	45
London discounts 3 mos 31st ultimo	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 31st ultimo	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 1

London silver advices were easy general selling and Spot was quoted 1/8d lower at 19 13/16d. The local market was dull with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 7 0
Chaitra	49 7 0
Vaishakh	49 7 0
Ready gold	34 11 9
Chaitra	34 11 9
Vaishakh	34 11 3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 31

May	45.15—35
July	45.05—
September	45.00—35

LONDON SILVER

London, March 31

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 13/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-8

LONDON METALS

London, March 31

Copper Braziers	£50
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14 1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool, F O B	£210 3/4
Yellow Metal	£40 3/4
Corrugated sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 1.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36/12/6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£36/13/9
Standard Copper 3 months	£36/17/6
Electrolytic copper	£41/0/0
New York Market.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cwts.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cwts.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 36/8/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 33/0/0
Tone:—Firm.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 31-3-36	6533000	4074000
Receipts Yesterday 31-3-36	8000	4000
Exports to date 31-3-36	5012000	3731000
Stock at Ports 27-3-36	2142000	2326000
Stock Interior Towns 27-3-36	1940000	533000
Stock at Liverpool 27-3-36	716000	814000
Visible Supply 27-3-36	5550000	5383000
Quantity in sight 27-3-36	11181000	7289000
Quantity out of sight 27-3-36	8737000	7224000

SEEDS

London, Mar 31

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f ton March sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12-15-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£13-13-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	96/15/6
3 per cent 1941	103/14
3 per cent 1951/54	102/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/11
4 per cent 1943	109/14
4 per cent 1960/70	112/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/14 and advanced to Rs. 96/15. Cash quotes at 4 1/2 annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Mar 31

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent New Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 31

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 3/4
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£116 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£100 1/2
National Bank of India	£44 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 31

T T London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.95 5/16
Paris	75.13
Berlin	12.32
Madrid	36.26
Amsterdam	7.29 3/4
Brussels	29.27
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.21 1/2
Prague	119.62

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 31

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt March April	6/10 1/2 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt March April	6/7 1/2 nominal
C and F Karachi per cwt March April	6/7 1/2 nominal

LINSEED OIL

London, Mar 31

Linseed oil naked London per cwt April sellers	26/3
May August sellers	26/4 1/2

RUBBER

London, Mar 31

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 31

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1/2 per cent

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 30

Broach A/M opening 198; highest 200, lowest 198; closing 198

Broach J/A opening 199 3/4; highest 202; lowest 199 3/4; closing 200

Oomra May opening 181 3/4; highest 182 1/2; lowest 181; closing 181

Oomra July opening 181 1/4; highest 182; lowest 180 1/2; closing 180 1/2

Bengal May opening 148 3/4; highest 149 1/2; lowest 148 3/4; closing 149 1/2

Bengal July opening 146 1/4; highest 147; lowest 146 1/4; closing 147

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 14

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 28th March	26,679
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,838,526
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,553,523
Increase	285,003

Absence Of Support In Shares

Tata Steels And Powers Easy

COTTON MILL SHARES QUIET

BOMBAY, April 1.

In view of holidays, there was a marked absence of any important support to-day on the Stock Exchange where prices declined on scattered long liquidation.

Tata Steels and Tata Powers were weak spots with usual selling while cotton mill shares also registered a small decline.

Tata Steels Dfds. fluctuated between Rs. 532-8 and Rs. 512 while Ordinaries moved between Rs. 146-12 and Rs. 146-4. Bombay Dyeings fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 3 and closed at Rs. 185 while Tata Powers were marked down to Rs. 1472.

The market was open for one hour only on account of approaching settlement and will also remain open for one hour to-morrow. In view of Easter holidays, we do not look for any important change prices.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 1

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	686 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 10
100	Central India	221 4
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	158 12
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	49 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	182 8
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	100 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	60 10
100	Swadeshi	156 4
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102 4
25-50	Central	31 10
500	Imperial	1525 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 1

Century 161 160/10

Bombay Dyeing 688 690 686 685. 686/4

Kohinoor 182 183 182

Central India 221 220 221/4

New Great 97 100

Simplex 60 60/10

Swadeshi 153 155 156/4

Bundi 34/8

I Cement 456 457 456

Punjab 23/6 23/8 23/10

Shahabad 467 468/12

Andhra 1560..1557 1555 1556

Tata Hydro 159/1 158/7

Tata Power 1480 1477 1475 1476 1471 1472

Tram Ord 135 136/4

T Steel Defd 532 527 528 526

T Steel Ord 146/12 146 146/4

Tata Steel 2nd pref 167/4 167/8 167/12 167/8

Bellapur 161

B Steam 270

B Burma 388 390 385 388 390

125-500	Im. Contry	372 8
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	128 4
5	Union	5-6-6
CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	456 14
40	Katni Def.	2075 0
100	Katni Ord.	355 0
75	Okha	264 6
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahabad	468 12
70	United	117 0
INSURANCE.		
10-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	40 2
200	Oriental	4,955 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1556 4
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram.	156 4
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	135 0
100	Tata Hydro	158 7
1000	Tata power	1,472 8
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	857 8
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	98 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	782 8
MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	526 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	188 12
50	Belapur Sugar	161 4
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	390 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	131 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-2-6
50	Bombay Telephone	105 8
100	Indian Bleaching	104 6
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 3
30	Premier Construction	71 0
25	Tata Oil	14 14
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,405 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 8
5	p.c. Central India	521 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167 8
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 41826 shares for delivery in April settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	227
Alcock	180
Bundi	3320
Belapur	2035
Bombay Burma	530
Bombay Steamer	133
Bom. Tele.	480
Century	596
Colaba	275
Dyeing	545
Gokak	640
Indian Cement	734
Ind. Bleaching	290
Kohinoor	644
Katni Cement	170
Mysore	35
New Great	380
Nagpur	427
Punjab Cement	5710
Premier Const.	1730
Shivrajpur	1060
Swadeshi	301
Simplex	380
Shahabad	425
Tata Steel Ord.	14465
Tata Steel Def.	2685
Tata Hydro	910
Tata Power	470
Tram	2040

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 31

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	55
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	86
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	100
Columbia Gas	19
United Corporation	7
United Light and Power	7
Int Tel and Tel	17
American Tel and Tel	17
American Tel and Tel	163 1/2
Western Union Telg	86
Chesapeake and Ohio	57
New York Central	35 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	13
Erie R R	14
Union Pacific R R	131
Great North Pfd	36
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	64 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	67 1/4
Packard Motor	11
Kelvinators	23
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
Int Cement	47
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	14 1/4
Du Pont de Nemours	145
Chase Bank	39
Sun Life of Canada	545
Int Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Delaware and Hudson	90

Market improved especially Motors and Steele Eaton Mfg Co. has raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents.

Total business: 1 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 126 July 130 October 127 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 200 Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 65 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 202; Liverpool July 5.96 Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 200 New York May 11.32 Rs. 54 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 202 New York July 10.99 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/4

WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool, Mar 31

Looks steady advancing market. In the near future anticipate considerable increase continental demand.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936

SIND STARTS ON ITS NEW CAREER

Separated From Bombay

First Governor Lands In Karachi

Separation Move Gets Mixed Reception: "No Improvement In Lot" Is Congress Viewpoint

KARACHI, April 1.

Impressive scenes marked the inauguration of Sind as a separate province to-day, when Sir Lancelot Graham accompanied by Lady Graham landed in Karachi this morning.

As befitting the historic occasion, elaborate arrangements were made at the Keamari Harbour for the reception of the Governor.

Every Government official, prominent leaders and thousands of citizens welcomed Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham. A salute of 17 guns heralded the arrival of the Governor.

A guard of honour was drawn up at the wharf and after its inspection Their Excellencies were taken in a procession to a specially erected dais where the Royal Warrant was read and the Judicial Commissioner administered the oaths.

The Mayor of Karachi then read the civic address of welcome after which the Governor and Lady Graham drove to the Government House.

To-day, the first of April, 1936, will be remembered by every son of Sind as marking the beginning of a new era in her history her elevation to the status of an independent Province.

Ever since the dawn of civilisation, when the Aryans settled on the Banks of the Indus, through succeeding centuries when scores of invaders including Greeks under Alexander the Great, Persians under Darius I, Bactrian Greeks, Turks or Tartars, White Huns, Arabs, Karmatians, Arghun Turks and a host of others pillaged Sind, down to modern times, the province has passed through many vicissitudes. Perhaps no other province in India has had a more chequered career.

It was not till the year 1843 when Sind passed into British hands that the foundations of law, order, security and good government may be stated to have been well and truly laid. In that year Sind was constituted a separate province under Sir Charles Napier, the first and only Governor of Sind hitherto. On his departure from the province in October 1847, Sind was annexed to the Bombay Presidency.

89-Year Partnership

This partnership continued for nearly 89 years and was dissolved this morning, when, in terms of the recent Order-in-Council Sind entered on its independent career of a Governor's province, with Karachi as Capital. She has, however, to wait at least for eight months before she could attain her full stature, and have her own Legislative Assembly and popular Ministers.

In place of the Commissioner in Sind, assisted by an Assistant Commissioner and a General and a Revenue Assistant, the province will henceforth be governed by a Governor, assisted by an Advisory Council of not more than 25 members during the transitory period. Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., erstwhile Commissioner in Sind, becomes the Revenue Commissioner

We have thus the culmination of the struggle for separation which dates back to the deputation of the Sind Provincial Conference which waited on the late Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India in the year 1917-18 and emphasised Sind's claim to "elevation to the position of an independent province." The Muslim delegation to the Round Table Conference under the leadership of H. H. the Aga Khan clinched their case and succeeded in convincing the British Government of the desirability and righteousness of Sind being constituted a separate province.

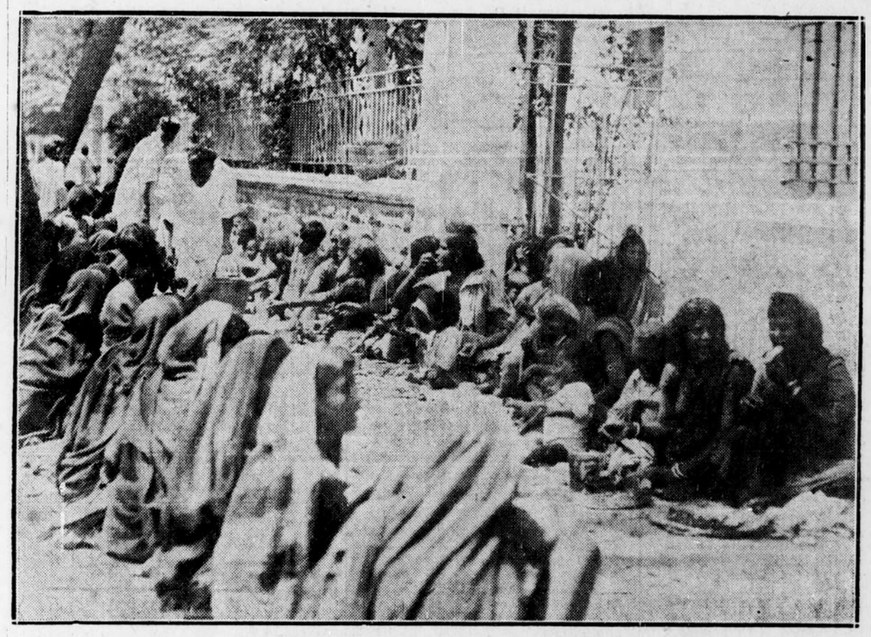
Scenes At Wharf

Responding to the invitation of the Commissioner-in-Sind to be present at Keamari at 8-00 a.m. to-day to assist in receiving Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who has been appointed to be the Governor of Sind, the elite of the City, both official and non-official, thronged the trooping shed, where the pleasant ceremony was arranged.

No spot with better historic associations than the Keamari Harbour could have been chosen as the venue to extend a hearty welcome to the new Governor. Conceived and partially executed by Sir Charles Napier Keamari Harbour is a standing monument to the "Conqueror of Sind" and marks him out not merely as a soldier but also a statesman of no mean order, endowed with keen foresight. In 1880 the then Viceroy Lord Ripon laid the first stone of the first ship pier named the "Merewether Ship Pier." The most interesting event associated with the harbour is that H. M. S. "Renown" was berthed there in 1906 when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (his late-lamented Majesty King George, and Queen Mary) embarked from there for England on 19th March on the conclusion of their first Indian tour.

A deputation of the Revenue Commissioner of Sind, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and the Aide-de-

(Continued on page 9 Col. 2)



Matunga Astik Samaj celebrated Ramnavmi on Tuesday. The Samaj, as part of the programme, fed the poor people who are seen in the picture enjoying a hearty meal.

AVALANCHES RELIEF FUND

Maharaja Of Kashmir Subscribes Rs. 1,500

JAMMU March 31

The Political Secretary, Jammu Tawi, wires as follows:—A communique states "In consequence of the loss of life and property caused by the recent avalanches in Kashmir, a relief fund under the name of the Avalanches Relief Fund, has been started on the suggestion of the Maharaja, to help the families of those who perished as a result of the recent heavy snowfall and avalanches. If any amount is left over, after award of relief to these persons, it will be utilised in similar emergencies in future.

The Maharaja and Maharani have donated Rs. 1,500, Sir Barjor Dalal, officiating Prime Minister and Lady Dalal, have subscribed Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively. Wazir Tejram, General Treasurer, will be the Treasurer of the Fund.

Collection of subscriptions will be managed by two provincial committees, one for Jammu and the other for Kashmir province, consisting of the Governor, the Senior Superintendent of Police and the Chief Medical Officer of the provinces. To facilitate collection of subscriptions from the general public, Committees are being formed at Srinagar and Jammu. These committees will work in consultation with the provincial Governor concerned.—A. P.

Toll Of Avalanches Piles Up

JAMMU, March 31

A Press Communique says:—With the restoration of communications in the areas where avalanches occurred, further details about the extent of loss of life and property are becoming available.

According to a telegram received here from the Naib Tehsildar of Gurez 110 persons perished in Gurez Illaqa under the avalanches. This brings the reported loss of life up-to-date to over 230.—A. P.

Nizam To Post His Agent In Nagpur

AGREEMENT REACHED ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY OVER BERAR

Heir Apparent To Be Called 'Prince Of Berar'

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 31.

"The Hitavada" understands that as a result of prolonged conversations between the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Government of India on how to give symbolic expression to the sovereignty of Nizam over Berar, an agreement has been reached under which, among other things, the Nizam will be entitled to post an Agent in Nagpur to watch the interests of Berar. The Hyderabad flag will fly side by side with the Union Jack in Berar and the Heir-Apparent to the Nizam will be called the Prince of Berar.

It is not known, states the paper, what decision has been taken on the claim of the Nizam that his coinage and postal stamps should be effective in Berar.

SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

NEW DELHI, April 1.

With reference to the press report about the possibility of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan resigning the Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank, and seeking election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, under the New Constitution, the 'Associated Press' is informed that no communication from Sir Sikander Hyat has reached the Government of India to that effect.—A.P.

Critical Year For Textile Industry

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Exposes Lancashire Methods

JAPAN AS OBJECT-LESSON FOR INDIA

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, Seth Kasthurbhai Lalbhai said that the year under review was perhaps the most critical and strenuous in the history of the textile industry in India in general and of Ahmedabad in particular.

"This was," said Mr. Lalbhai, "largely due to the fact that the price of cotton went high without any relative increase in the price of cloth. We, however, had to face this circumstance in combination with other difficulties, which other centres do not share with us. In spite of the reduction agreed to at Delhi, the wage rates here are still nearly 25 per cent. higher than the rates in Bombay and mean a correspondingly higher cost for us. Again, we are an inland town and the prosperity and the development of the industry are intimately bound up with the transport facilities afforded to our products. It is true that the railway authorities have granted us reductions of freight here and there, but such reductions are ultimately of very little significance They can only mean a tinkering with the Rate Structure, while what is wanted is a thorough reorientation of the frieght rates, with the realisation that "Transport is the life-blood of Industry."

FOREIGN COMPETITION

"Another vital factor, which has been affecting us in the year under review, is foreign competition which although restricted to a certain extent by international trade agreements and tariffs, was still considerable. The influx of Japanese imports at low prices continued to affect the industry and trade to a very large extent, so could be seen from the fact that although the imports of Japanese piecegoods into India in 1934-35 was actually greater in volume than in 1931-32, there was a decrease in value by about 13 per cent in spite of the fact that cotton prices in 1935 were higher than those in 1932. In other words, all through the period Japan managed to export piecegoods to India at obviously unremunerative prices. Added to this factor was the difficulty created by the influx of artificial goods, including fents and artificial silk Imports of these two articles have increased in recent years, in tremendous proportions, the imports of fents in 1935 being 37,014.000 yards as against 246.000 yards in 1929. Corresponding imports of artificial silk were 74.600.000 yards in 1935 as against 16.167.000 yards in 1929.

OBJECT LESSON

"Competing as these imports have been, if we go a little deeper, they might serve as object lessons to us. In India, though the number of mills increased between the years 1932 to 1935, there has been only a negligible increase in the number of spindles and looms. On the other hand, in Japan the number of spindles and looms increased. But what is more remarkable is that, with only 2.9 per cent increase in number of workpeople, they have increased their production by 32 per cent, and in spite of a reduction in hours of work from 11 in 1922 to 8½ in 1932, production in spinning increased from 12 to 22 bales per head, and in weaving from 1.800 to 5.000 yards per head. This is certainly an achievement of which one could be proud; and we might perhaps turn to ourselves and ask whether, surrounded by the difficulties as we are, we cannot force something still out of our resources, and add further laurels to the progress we have achieved. It is only adversity which can try out one's mettle and the only spirit in which we should meet it, is not one of pessimism but of vigilant search and hopeful execution."

LANCASHIRE EXPOSED

"Regarding the trade with the United Kingdom, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai said:—

"The Lancashire Cotton Committee, in their second annual report, have contended that during recent years, Lancashire has begun to consume more Indian cotton, and that fact should entitle it to a larger share of the Indian piecegoods market This argument has also made several other appearances under other forms. In its significantly succinct form, it does not take account of the small part that U. K. occupies in the export of Indian cotton, does not the appreciable increase of consumption of Indian cotton in India itself during the same period, and happily forgets the already too large a share that Lancashire has got in the Indian market, and the immense advantages that U. K. otherwise derives from the Ottawa Agreement. One wishes that the British people would be wise enough not to indulge in this game

(Continued in Col. 5).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—
I CAME TO LONDON AS SOON AS I GOT YOUR WIRE, COMMISSIONER HASTINGS—WHAT IS THIS NEW CASE?
THERE IS NO CASE YET, WADE--AND I HOPE THERE WON'T BE!
A STOOL-PIGEON CAME IN WITH A STORY THAT SOUNDED LIKE A PIPE-DREAM --- HE'S HERE NOW--- YOU'D BETTER HEAR IT FROM HIM----
DONAVAN CAN BRING HIM IN, SIR!
3-9
I CAN'T TELL YOU WHERE I HEARD IT--- BUT I KNOW IT'S GONNA HAPPEN! --- AT THE TOWER OF LONDON!
H'M--- WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN?
A ROBBERY!--- THEY'RE GONNA STEAL TH' CROWN JEWELS OF TH' BRITISH EMPIRE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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1,00,000 AMATEUR DETECTIVES MAY GET BUSY QUICK

See Pages 34 & 35 OF Bombay Chronicle OF LAST SUNDAY

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